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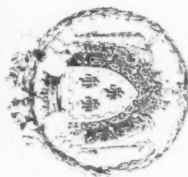
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LA PLACE DE LOUIS XVI.
proposée au Général

Le Comte de Consequen
plus ses dames



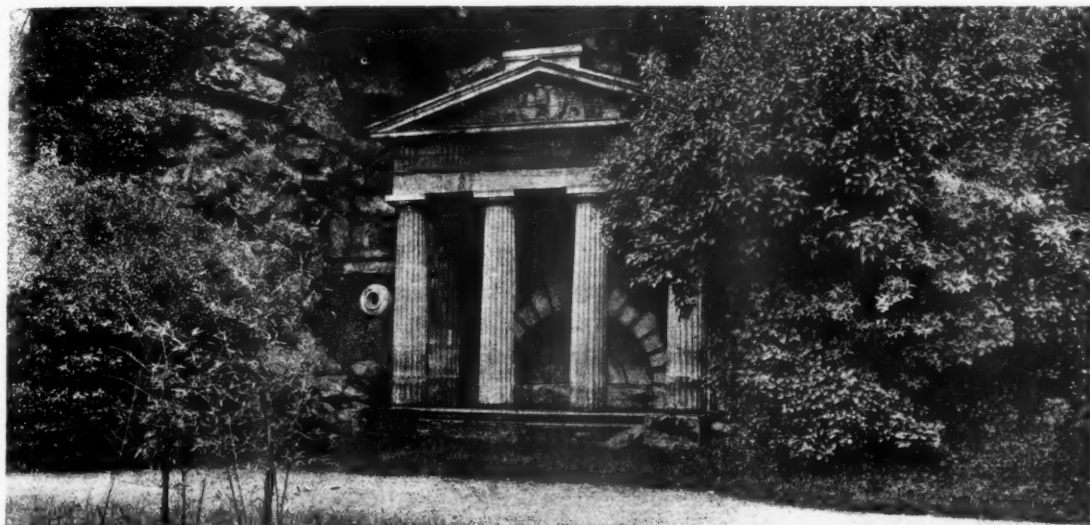
ET LA SALLE D'OPÉRA

en face des Thuilleries

Comte de Lamoignon
Baron de K...

et d'autres personnes de distinction

FROM SIR JOHN SIMPSON'S COLLECTION

SAINTE-JAMES. *Le Grand Rocher*

François-Joseph Belanger* (*à l'ombre de Sophie Arnould*)

BY SIR JOHN W. SIMPSON, K.B.E., PAST-PRESIDENT

OF architecture there has been, and is, writing enough and more than enough; of the architects to whom it is due there is surprisingly little. Their biographies are rare, and those for the most part confined to dull recitals of the works they carried out, with half hints only at the passions which stirred them, the happenings and the consequences which ordered the fortune of their life's adventure. Yet, the lives of men who have made great buildings do not want for interest. With the exception perhaps of the portrait-painter, no artist is brought into so close a contact with the men and women of his day, or sees so much of intimate history, as the designer of buildings. M. Jean Stern has, in his study of Belanger, left a model for future biographers of architects. His two volumes are packed, not only with excellent technical descriptions and records of the architect's many buildings, but with documentary details about the lives of him and those he knew

which are a serious contribution to the history of the time he lived in.

And what a time that was!

Belanger began his career in the brilliant, extravagant, early years of Louis XVI. He saw that monarch and his queen crowned; and saw them beheaded. He was told off, as "commissaire civil," to visit their unhappy little son in the tower of the Temple; made a drawing of the child's head (from which Beaumont modelled a bust); saw there also the girl princess, Madame Royale.† Though he was always "suspect," on account of his former connections with royalty and the "aristocrats," he had the courage to remain in Paris and to do what he conceived to be his duty during the Revolution. Imprisoned and sick, his life was only saved by the fall of Robespierre on the 10th Thermidor. Having lived through the epic periods of Napoleon's rise, his apogee, his fall, and the Hundred days, he survived, though with much suffering and the loss of his fortune, to see the Restoration of the Monarchy and be reinstated in his Court appointments.

† Who lived to become Duchesse d'Angoulême.

* François-Joseph Belanger. *Architecte des Menus-Plaisirs, Premier Architecte du Comte d'Artois*. Par Jean Stern. 2 vols. Large 8vo. Paris. Librairie-Plon, 1930. (With 61 photographic plates.)
(*à l'ombre de Sophie Arnould*)

After leaving the school of the Académie Royale d'Architecture, where he had studied under the Academicians David-Leroy and Contant d'Ivry, he came to the notice of Lord Shelburne and went with him to Bowood, where he worked with "Capability Brown" on laying out and ornamenting the gardens. Making good use of his time, he brought back with him, in 1767, a well filled sketch-book (still preserved at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts), together with copious notes on the English use of deal framings, and on iron construction. Lord Shelburne was well pleased with the young Frenchman and commissioned him, some twelve years later, to prepare designs for completing the great gallery of Lansdowne House, which the Adam brothers had left in carcase. Three of the studies for this work may be seen in the Soane Museum, but the finely rendered "longitudinal section" was secured by M. Stern himself at the Gardner sale in 1923, and is now reproduced in his book.*

On his return from England he was appointed to the "Menus-Plaisirs" (the King's Office of Works), where almost his first duty was to design a cabinet for the jewels which Marie-Antoinette would receive on her marriage. Presently, being promoted, he was appointed to assist Gabriel in completing his beautiful operatic theatre at Versailles. Singers and actors were then servants of the King, controlled by the four "First Gentlemen of the Chamber" and the "Menus" department had charge of the opera and comedy buildings in which they played. It was thus, in the course of his duties, that Belanger met with Mlle Arnould of the opera, as celebrated for her wit as for her lovely voice, whom Garrick declared to be the greatest of all the French artists.

They became devoted lovers.

"It would seem," says Edmond de Goncourt, "that the Creator can fashion a hero with less trouble than a courtesan. The Muse of History, during six thousand years, has marked for fame whole armies of high captains, kings, and sages. Yet, of the sisterhood vowed to Venus and Fortuna she scarce can count ten famous names. So few they are—spoiled princesses of the world's love-story—so rare, their infinite, immortal, charm."

Among these lovely phantoms—the scandal of their age while living, a smiling memory when they

*The greater part of Belanger's drawings and designs are preserved in Paris at the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Archives Nationales.

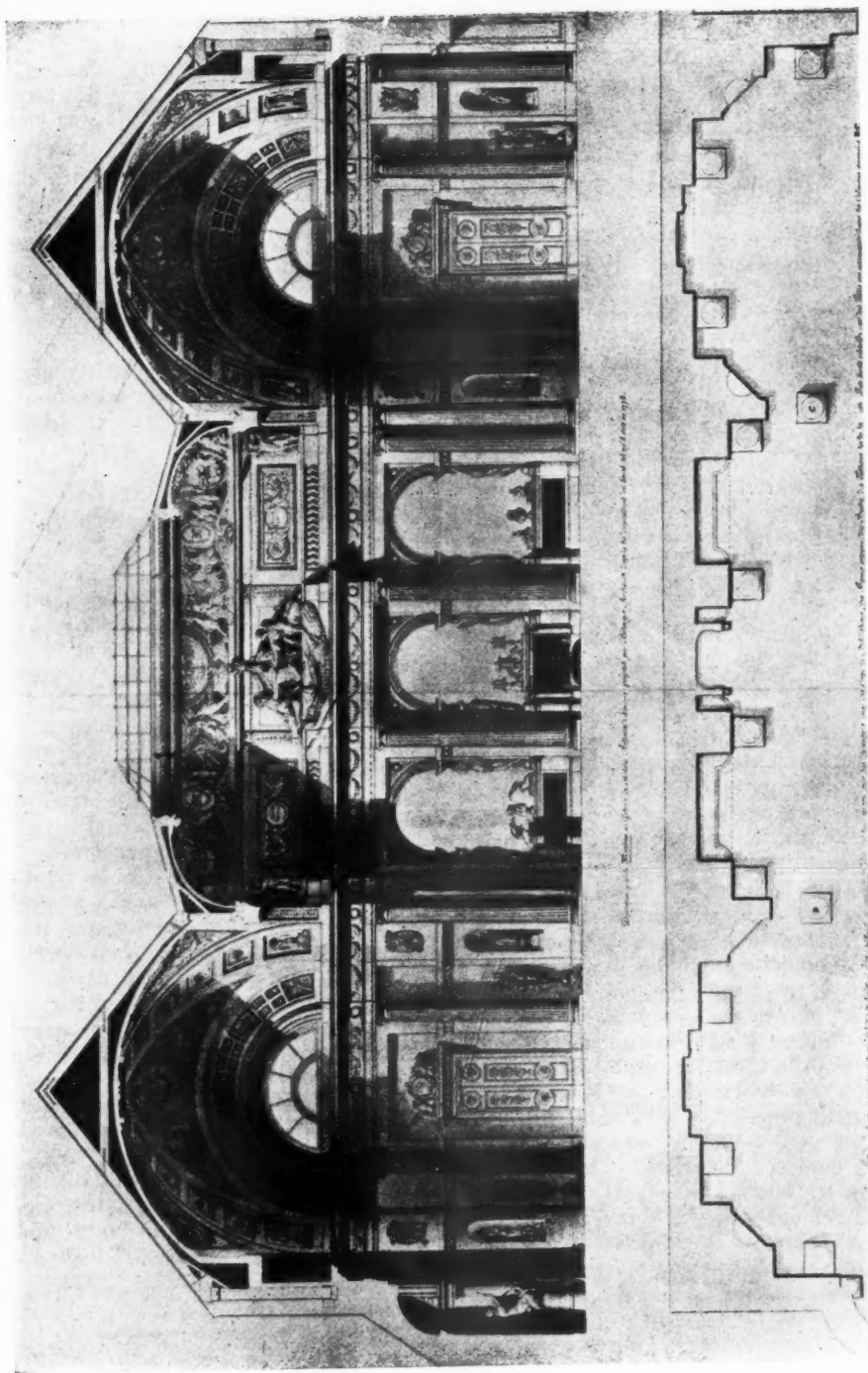
had passed away—is Sophie Arnould, whose name will always be entwined with that of Belanger the architect, as his with hers. Neither was faithful to the other; a narrow constancy was not exacted in their day. But, from their passion sprang the sincere and tender friendship which ended only with her death.

His first important work came to Belanger through her influence with M. de Lauraguais-Brancas, who employed him to design a "folie" in the grounds of the hotel de Brancas. These "folies," of which so many were built before the Revolution, were the "petites maisons" of the Regency period under a new name; small houses where the owner could entertain, in freedom, guests who were not always within the circle of those admitted to his own residence. They were often gems of design, on whose architecture, decorations, and setting, were spent fabulous sums.

Belanger took up the ideas of de Lauraguais with enthusiasm, while curbing his client's inclination to eccentricity. His studies of Hellenic art under Leroy had turned his mind towards the classic sources of the Renaissance, and he now sent to Rome for Lhuillier, a sculptor who had been working there under Clérissieu. Lhuillier brought with him a precious collection of models and studies, together with a book of seventy-one folio plates newly published at Rome by signor Giovanni Battista Piranesi! This book came as a revelation to Belanger. In collaboration with Lhuillier, who had studied the decorations of Pompeii and Herculaneum, he produced work which anticipated that of the Directory and First Empire periods. Reverting to antique forms, but with a quite individual reading of them, he revived those principles of symmetry and simplicity which were to form a new national ideal in architecture.

De Lauraguais was delighted, and said so. Belanger soon became, by reason of his own ability—he was an indefatigable worker, a beautiful and rapid draughtsman—and his dear Sophie's backing, the favourite architect of the aristocracy. This, too, at a time when building was a modish form of rivalry among them. The prodigal prince de Ligne employed him to remodel his château and gardens at Belœil,† where the wood-work for the salon alone cost 40,000 francs.

† About 50 km. south of Brussels.



LANSDOWNE HOUSE. Longitudinal Section of the Great Gallery

From the Collection of M. Jean Stern

Money, like silver in the days of Solomon, was then nothing accounted of, though not always forthcoming to pay the artists and the wonderful craftsmen they inspired, Clodion, Gouthière, Lhuillier, and their fellows. Some, indeed, after spending their life and their substance in producing lovely works, died at last in poverty.

In 1775 Belanger became chief of the Menus-Plaisirs, and in this capacity designed the coach of State for the King's coronation. He prepared and fitted up the cathedral at Reims, attended the ceremony, and made three fine drawings in black and white during its progress. Two years later, he succeeded Galland as chief architect to the King's brother, M. le Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X). This appointment was no sinecure, for d'Artois was an indefatigable builder. Belanger prepared plans for rebuilding the Château-neuf at Saint-Germain, which had fallen into ruin during the two previous reigns. Unfortunately, this vast project was stayed for want of funds, and went no further than the preparatory demolition of the château built by Henri IV. He added three new rooms to Maisons, and carried out works at the Palais du Temple, the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Vincennes, Versailles, and many other of the d'Artois properties. Most of these have now disappeared.

One, however, which still exists, is memorable as an example, not only of Belanger's delicate yet sober fancy, but also of the state of public affairs at the time it was built. D'Artois, who had acquired a small estate in the Bois de Boulogne known as "Bagatelle," on which stood a small tumble-down house, suddenly decided to remodel it as a "folie." Having wagered his sister-in-law, queen Marie-Antoinette, that he would have a fairy palace ready to receive her on her return from a visit to Fontainebleau, he called Belanger to his aid. Within forty-eight hours the architect had made his drawings, and sixty-four days later (29 November 1777) the building was finished.

This part of the story has been held, by impatient clients, to reflect on the more deliberate procedure of modern architects. They, it is fair to remember, seldom have such clients as d'Artois, who, as colonel of the "maréchaussée"—the mounted police of the time—ordered his men to patrol the main roads and divert all stone, timber, and other building material coming into Paris, to the works at Bagatelle. The lawful

owners were to be paid "on a valuation." Whether they ever received anything is not very clear, but the prince, though prodigal, was not wont to waste his money in paying debts.

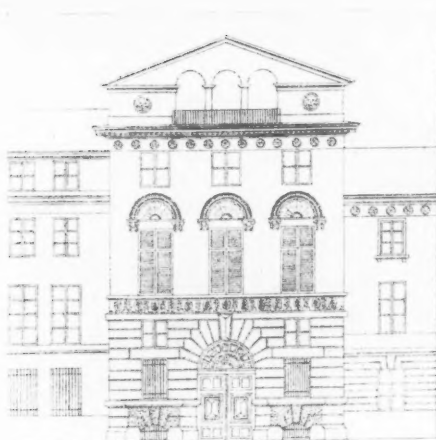
Belanger had estimated the cost of Bagatelle at 600,000 francs. Architects have a poor reputation for accuracy in such calculations, and the contractors' accounts in this case, which came to 1,200,000 francs, do nothing to mend it. Moreover, we find work to the buildings and gardens still in hand for another nine years!* D'Artois does not seem to have complained of the discrepancy, possibly for the reason above hinted at. But Belanger had given him a building perfect of its kind, which was, and still is, admired by all who appreciate harmonious proportion and daintily ornate decoration.

On the eighth of June 1781 the Opera, which Moreau-Desproux had built only eleven years before, on the site where now stands the Comédie Française, was burned down; and much discussion ensued as to how, and where, it should be rebuilt. Within a fortnight from the catastrophe the incredibly energetic Belanger had produced a fine and original design, in which the new Opera was made the centre of a scheme for connecting the Louvre and the Tuileries; the building being placed at the intersection of the axes of the two palaces. This plan was engraved by Berthault and bears the date "24 Juin, 1781." A beautiful plate by the same artist was issued shortly after, showing the great "Place Louis XVI" which was intended by Belanger, with the sculptured groups by Coysevox† adorning a new, eastern, entrance to the Tuileries. This engraving is of great interest as showing how Belanger modified his plan when working out the elevations; the great portico has become semi-circular, reflecting the form of the auditorium, with sweeping lateral flights of steps. In the oriental figures which decorate the fountain pylons we see already a forecast of the Directory period, and the pedimented masses of the guards' quarters might well be the work of a designer under the Empire.

After Bagatelle, Belanger found full scope for his active brain. He was given a free hand by the baron de Sainte-James to build him another "folie" at Neuilly; too close to Bagatelle to please

* The total cost is estimated to have been three millions.

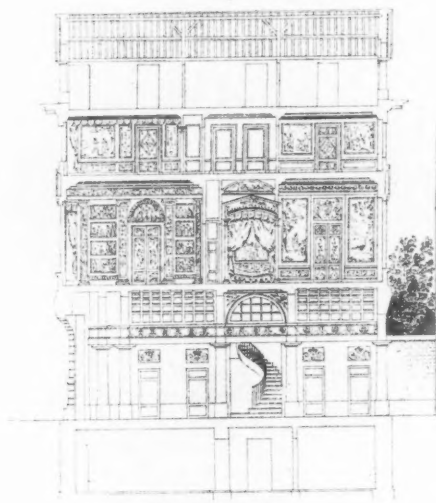
† Brought from Marly, and now at the entrance to the Tuileries gardens in the Place de la Concorde.



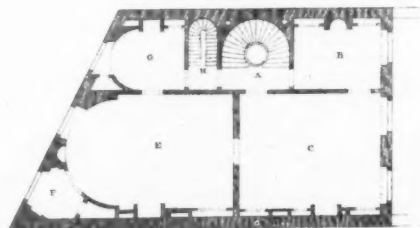
Coupe



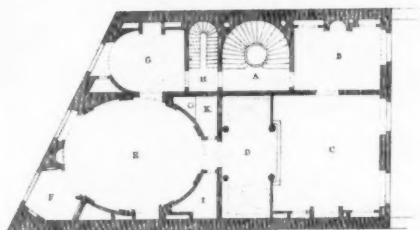
Plan du 1^{er} Etage. N° 3



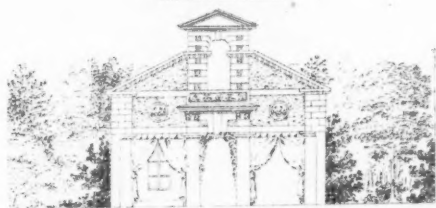
Section de l'Étage et des Étages



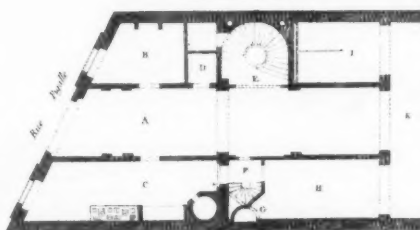
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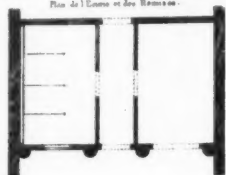
Plan du 2nd Etage. N° 4.



Plan de l'Étage et des Étages



Plan Général. N° 5



HOUSE, RUE PIGALLE: PARIS

From Kraft and Ransonnette

BAGATELLE. *The Garden Front*From Vacquier, "*Les Anciens Châteaux de France*"

d'Artois. This building, too, is still standing, and has fallen into good hands after many vicissitudes. The grounds have unfortunately been much curtailed and are now shut in by neighbouring buildings, but the immense mountain of rockwork—brought from Fontainebleau at prodigious cost—at the foot of which a peristyle of Greek Doric columns gives entrance to a vaulted cavern, can still be seen; though its cascades and water effects have disappeared.* It was the eccentricity of a rich "profiteer," and only the delicate good taste of Belanger saved it from vulgarity. Sainte-James might indeed have sat to Mr. Punch. "Do what you like so long as it is expensive," said he to his architect, and Sir Gorgias Midas would not have spoken otherwise.

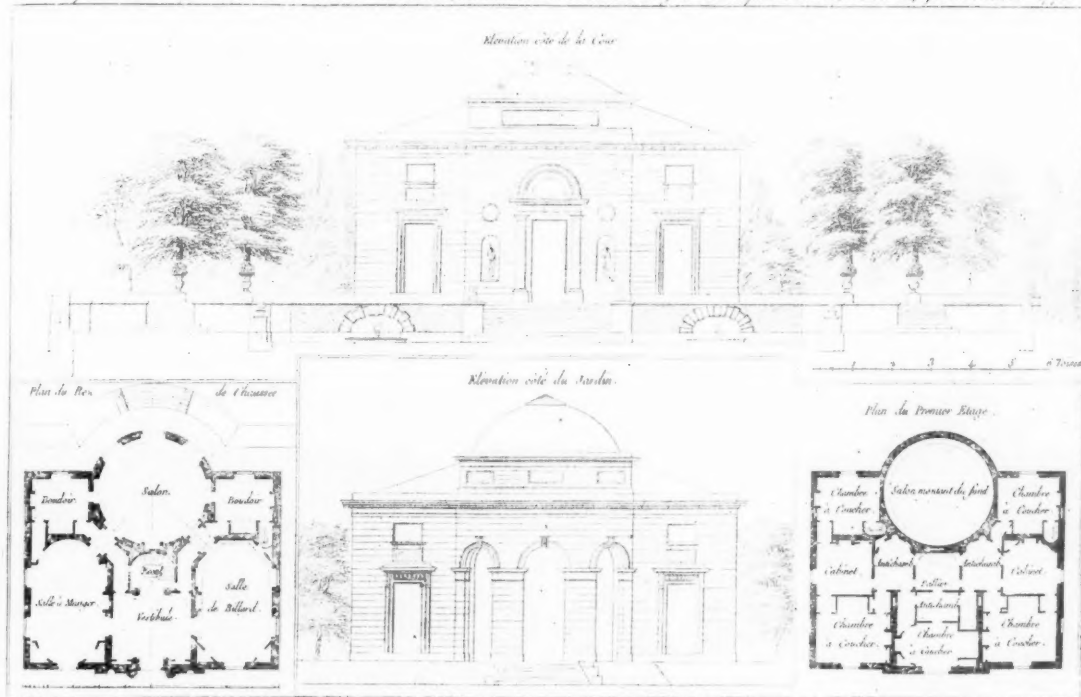
It is not surprising to learn that Sainte-James

*A good photograph of this extraordinary conception is given in the *Paris* of André Hallays. (Paris: Perrin, 1913.) The house is illustrated in *Les Anciens Châteaux de France*, by J. Vacquier. (3e série).

presently found himself in the "situation difficile" of owing 25 millions, and possessing only 20 millions. He went to the Bastille, and his properties were sold in 1787 for what they would fetch at auction, which was very little. The celebrated "Folie" was bought for 200,000 francs!

For all his ability and all his successes, Belanger was unfortunate in his money matters. His clients spent their fortunes recklessly; but debt was to them a condition normal to their rank, and troubled them not at all. Some, like the prince de Ligne, expected their works to go on whether they paid or not. The architect must find the workmen's wages and supply them with material as best he could, out of his own pocket if need were, in the hope of liberal repayment later. Madame de Coislin, for whom he had rebuilt Brimborion, became involved, with other patrons of Belanger, in the classic bankruptcy of de Rohan-Guémenée. The duchesse de Mazarin, who had incurred enormous expenditure

Plan du pavillon de Bagatelle, construit le long de la Seine, attenant le Parc de Bagatelle. Dessiné par Belanger, en 1775.



BAGATELLE. Plans and Elevations

From Kraft. "Architecture Civile"

on her hotel at the Quai Malaquais,* died before it was finished, leaving her finances in hopeless disorder. D'Artois, who had always been niggardly in his dealings with the officers of his building department, fled across the frontier when the Revolution broke out, without troubling as to whether his architect and other creditors were paid. He owed nearly forty million francs!

"Heureux en amour, malheureux au jeu." Belanger's happy fortune in love did not follow his building ventures. Not that his judgment was in fault; but he had hardly finished some houses in the newly formed "Porcherons" quarter,† which he built for himself and Mlle Dervieux, before the Revolution flared up. No man's property was thenceforth safe, and values melted away. Both he and she lost nearly all they owned.

Anne-Victoire Dervieux was a new flame! An

* Where is now the "cour des Etudes" of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

† Immediately north-east of the present Opera.

operatic star of great charm, and regrettable morals, she came to him as a client, became his mistress, and afterwards married him. Despite her tumultuous past she made him a good wife, shared his imprisonment and, after the storm which stripped them both had passed, showed herself a gracious hostess to the artists and scientists who—last survivors of the little Court where Sophie Arnould was queen—gathered at their friend's modest, but always open, house. Sophie herself—retired from the stage after twenty glorious years, only to face debt and mortal illness—preserved with sensitive tact the friendship both of Belanger and his wife. Witty and well read, the delightful letters she wrote during her later life place her among the memorable French women correspondents. We are beholden to M. Stern for printing many of those she addressed to her dear "bel ange," her "bien-aimé Vitruve," several of which are taken from his private collections. Gifted, free-handed, kindly souls, we may be a little blind to the faults of Belanger, his

Sophie, and his wife: very kind to their many virtues.

Belanger was a prodigious worker, and found his happiness in the incessant practice of his art. He was, nevertheless, a man of widely varied interests and attainments. Nothing seems to have come amiss to his versatile ability. We find him, in 1788, presenting to the Académie des Sciences a project for preventing the Seine floods, which had occurred in 1787 and the preceding years. This was approved and recommended to the Minister, by whose direction Belanger carried it out with, as it appears, at least temporary success. About the same time he was collaborating with the brothers Périet in improving the Paris water supply, and erecting pumping stations at Chaillot and Gros-Caillou. Deprived of his practice by the Commune, sorely ill, and locked in a cell at the bitter prison of Sainte-Pélagie, he fills his time by writing a commentary upon Howard's work on the Prisons of Europe. It was he who invented and built (no mean engineering feat at that time) the immense cupola of the Halle-aux-Blès, now the Bourse du Commerce; the first great roof of iron and glass. Of nearly the same diameter as the dome of Saint Peter's at Rome, the circular court had been covered, in 1782, by a wooden roof, framed in accordance with the principles laid down two hundred years before by Philibert de l'Orme. This was destroyed by fire twenty years later, and the design of Belanger, previously rejected as too costly, was then carried out. Architect of the Bibliothèque Nationale under the Directory, he prepared plans for the alterations needed to make the buildings reasonably safe from fire. Impressed with their dangerous condition he pressed on with this work as soon as the scheme was approved, and, was severely reprimanded for acting too hastily!

To Napoleon he presented a scheme for building six great abattoirs outside Paris, which was adopted, and Belanger was entrusted with the erection of one at Rochechouart. The work was inspected by the Emperor himself in 1810. Unfortunately, Belanger, who had the dangerous gift of writing clever letters, fell out with the Minister of Public Works, and was replaced by Poidevin. It was not the first time that Napoleon had approved the architect's proposals. During his First Consulate Belanger had made for him, in 1804, a new town plan for Brussels, which satisfied even his grandiose views. It might have been carried out, had not ill chance

(for Belanger) wrought the sudden elevation of Napoleon from Consul to Emperor. With this change came such pressure of State affairs as compelled him to set aside the question of improving Brussels.

M. Stern, with a Frenchman's happy gift of phrase, heads the first part of his work "La douceur de vivre"; which calls to mind how it was said, by those who remembered, that no one who had not lived during the reign of Louis XVI could ever realise how pleasant life could be. The contrasting misery that followed may, perhaps, have added to the sweetness of such memories. In the second part, "Le mirage du passé," we see the thin wraith of monarchy conjured from its dead past by the restored Bourbons. The forms are there, but without substance. Belanger is decorated, recovers his appointment as "Architect of the Menus-Plaisirs and designer to the King's cabinet," only to find there is no work of importance for him. He designs decorations for the coronation of Louis XVIII—as he had done, forty years ago, for that of his unhappy brother—arranges "fêtes et cérémonies," and eats his heart out in quarrels with officials. He could never work happily with such folk.

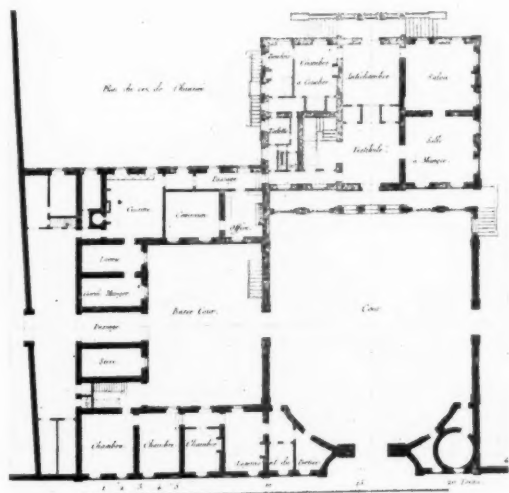
By the members of his own profession it is clear that he was respected, and his talent appreciated. The "procès-verbaux" of the Académie Royale d'Architecture contain many mentions of his designs for the Opera at the Carrousel, the Comédie Italienne, and other works which were submitted to that august company; who place on record that they "have inspected them with pleasure and expressed their approval." They receive, too, and approve, his translation of the treatise *De antiquis marmoribus Blasii Carophyli*. Among other gifts Belanger seems to have had some measure of oratory, and was chosen to pronounce the funeral eulogies of Brogniart (architect of the "Bourse") and Cellerier.

He trained many pupils, among them the celebrated Hittorff, who produced with Zanth a memorable work on Selinos and Greek polychrome architecture, and built the finely composed Gare du Nord. With Lecointe, a fellow pupil, he succeeded Belanger in his Court appointments, and designed his tomb at Père-Lachaise. As for Mlle Loiseau, the pupil who wrote a touching memoir of her dead master, she must surely be honoured as the granddam of all lady architects.

Belanger died in 1818, leaving to his wife little

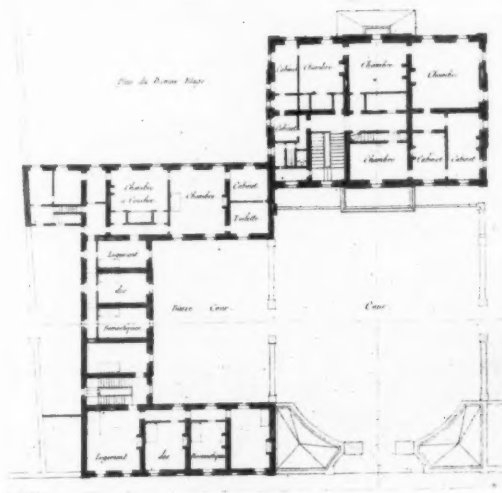


SAINTE-JAMES. *View from the Entrance Court*



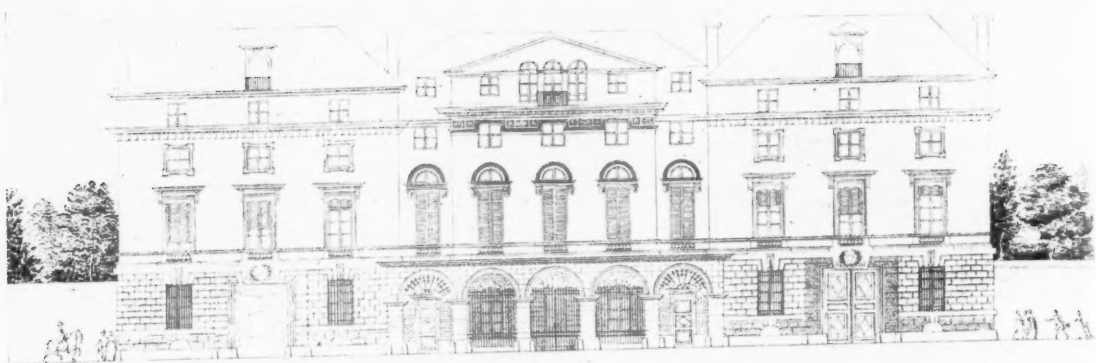
Ground Floor Plan

SAINTE-JAMES

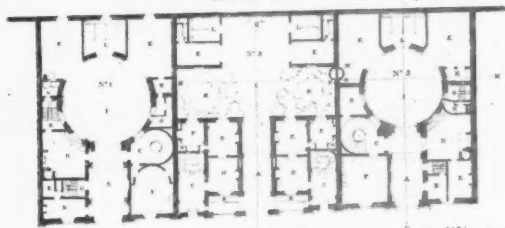


First Floor Plan

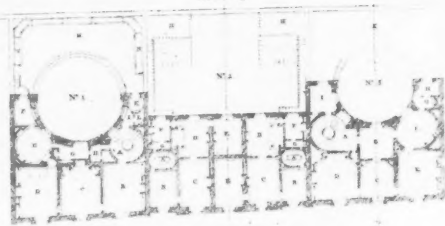
From Kraft and Ransonnette



Plan du 1er étage



Plan du 2nd étage



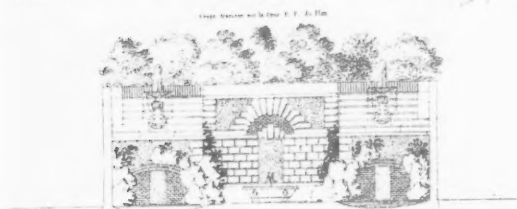
Coupe sur la ligne A-B du Plan



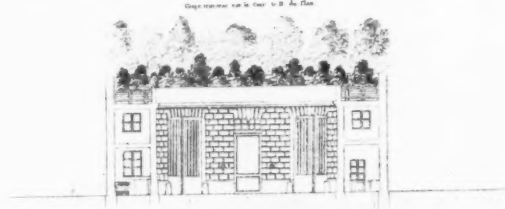
Coupe sur la ligne C-D du Plan



Coupe transversale sur la ligne E-F du Plan



Coupe transversale sur la ligne G-H du Plan



THREE HOUSES, RUE SAINT GEORGE: PARIS

From Kraft and Ransonnette

but debt, some valuable works of art, and a considerable library. His books were catalogued for auction in two divisions which typify the variety of the man's studies; first, those on "architecture and the fine arts," second, works on "literature, agriculture, botany and other subjects." The sale occupied two days.

That M. Stern has had a very fascinating subject for his biography, does not lessen the compliment due to him for his work. Collation of the mass of notes and drawings scattered among the libraries, archives, and collections, whose names occupy two

pages of his Preface, must have needed long and patient research. As all historical work should be, his treatise is fully referenced and indexed. Most English architects read French nowadays, and will be glad to have the book brought to their notice.

When will our British publishers give us such books, well printed on light paper, easy to handle, and costing little more than a sovereign for the two volumes. Books that, even in these hard times we can buy and keep, instead of having to borrow them from libraries, and, pay reluctant tribute to conscience by returning them!

Reviews

TOWN PLANNING IN THE U.S.A.

BY DR. RAYMOND UNWIN [F.].

OUR CITIES, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. *A survey of planning and zoning progress in the United States.* By Theodora Kimball Hubbard (Honorary Librarian, City Planning Institute) and Henry Vincent Hubbard (Norton Professor of Regional Planning, Harvard University). Sm. 40. Camb., Mass. 1929. [Harvard University Press.] £1 1s.

Until Mr. Hoover, as Minister for Commerce, took up the task, town planners in this country were for years accustomed to look to Miss Theodora Kimball for current information as to the progress of planning and zoning in the United States. They will welcome as the result of her collaboration with Professor Henry Vincent Hubbard of Harvard University, the present volume which gives in more comprehensive form a survey of planning and zoning progress in the States.

This volume is one of the first fruits of the Milton fund for research in city planning, with which Harvard University has been equipped. This fund enabled the authors to arrange for a skilled representative to visit about 120 cities and 15 counties or regions scattered over 42 different states, so that the collection of information as to progress, which has been regularly issued in the past, is here supplemented by skilled observation on various methods of planning and zoning, and an indication of the lines on which further research is desirable.

The authors point out that the planning of cities and regions has become in the States, in a comparatively brief period, a recognised community activity. It is the kind of activity that continues. The comparison of results and research into the best methods and principles cannot be completed before the activity takes place, but must be carried on concurrently. In regard to the problems of town planning, the old theological dictum *solvitur ambulando* must largely apply. It is only after much practice has taken place that it is possible to compare and scrutinise different methods and the results secured by them. A beginning is made in this volume, which is mainly devoted to a survey of activities and methods to be found in the different States of America. The volume is a mine of

information in regard to the legal conditions under which city planning is carried out; the different agencies and methods employed; and the steps taken to secure public support for city planning. The alternative methods available for meeting the cost of improvements, including long term programmes financed by means of bond issues or loans, special assessment, and excess condemnation, or the purchase of land for the purpose of recoupment of an outlay through improved values resulting from it, are all discussed. The various methods of sub-division of land, "plating" and control of platting, as it is called, zoning for use, density, height or volume of building, and the limitations imposed by constitutions or custom are also dealt with, and the results in different states compared.

The growing adoption of major street plans as a means of securing traffic relief, and the relation of rapid transit and mass transportation systems to other means of transport, are well brought out; while architectural control, the provision of parks and park-ways, and many other such subjects are included in the general survey of activities and methods connected with city planning. Many interesting differences between the legal conditions under which city planning is carried out in the States, as compared with this country, and differences in practice may be noticed, and they contain valuable suggestions for progress here. For example, the custom prevalent in many cities of carrying out new streets and street widenings within the city areas and paying for them by frontage charges, similar to those levied in this country only on the making up of a new street, is interesting. Out of 47 cities investigated in regard to this matter, it appears that only in the case of 15 were no such assessments made; whereas in the remaining 32 a considerable proportion of the cost was assessed on the frontages, in 14 cases the amount assessed being from 75 to 100 per cent. of the cost. The figures of increased values in regard to sites abutting upon the widened streets, seem to justify this method of payment, showing as they do in many cases that after paying the assessment the owners still enjoy a substantial further increment of value due to the street widenings. A number of interesting examples of special assessment are given.

In regard to traffic and transportation, it is stated that the motor cars on the roads now average one for every five

of the population, which is three or four times the proportion at present in use in this country. As the numbers here are rapidly increasing, and may ultimately approach the proportions found in the States, it is of special value to study conditions existing there to-day, as they afford both a warning and a guide to town planners in this country as to what pitfalls to avoid, and what conditions it is reasonable and wise to provide for in the future.

As the purpose of the book is to give a survey naturally there is comparatively little discussion or expression of personal opinion on the various subjects by the authors; but the advantages and disadvantages of methods which were found in operation in different places are clearly stated, and wherever practicable are traced to their causes. Both of the authors are to be congratulated upon producing a valuable and very readable survey.

FLORENTINE FRESCOES.

BY H. C. HUGHES [A].

FLORENTINE FRESCOES. By Professor Tancred Borenius. 40. London [1930]. [T. C. and E. C. Jack.] £7 s.

At a time when the Royal Institute of British Architects is enjoining on all its committees the strictest economy so that all possible moneys may go into the building of its projected headquarters, it needs a very fine book to justify the expenditure of seven guineas. This book does justify the expenditure—and it would have been a thousand pities if the new Library had not got it on its shelves.

Moreover, an Institute of Architects is naturally chary of books on painting. But the fresco painting treated here is so intimately bound up with architecture that, again, the book justifies its selection. The reproducing of fresco paintings in black and white is difficult enough: for they must be photographed in the actual light (or often darkness) that surrounds them; you cannot move them, as you can an easel picture, into more favourable surroundings. But reproduction in colour which so faithfully catches the special glow and depth of the fresco painting—this is indeed a triumph. And Professor Borenius will forgive us for saying that the superb collection of coloured reproductions, and no less than 30 out of 73 are in colour, are to us the first and greatest joy of the book. Turning over these pages enables us to conjure up visions of the walls of chapels and churches, cloisters and palaces, and to set them about with the easel pictures we saw at Burlington House this winter; and enables us to compare and contrast the vast with the small, the subjects of altar piece and marriage chest with the serene spaciousness of the wall picture; though we are able to avoid the slightly monotonous arrangement of some Gothic churches, such as the arena chapel at Padua, where the paintings are all laid out on the wall like cut-out pages of a book. And it is very hard to appreciate them separately.*

* In one picture indeed, by Cimabue, at Assisi, the lights have turned so dark with time that the original looks like a photographic negative. The balance is restored by printing the reproduction from the negative, and so giving the look of the undamaged picture.

And here we may note that Florentine frescoes does not mean frescoes at Florence; about a third of those shown are not at Florence at all, though they are by Florentine painters; though in the case of those two great painters who left Florence young, Leonardo and Michelangelo, Professor Borenius gives only the story of the cartoons they made for the great Council Chamber which had been added to the Palazzo Vecchio. Cellini says of these cartoons in his autobiography that "As long as they remained visible they were the school of the world." And travellers must not follow too closely the titles of the pictures when looking for frescoes in Florence; for instance, is not Fra Angelico's Annunciation (Pl. 34) on the wall facing the stairs in the corridor on the 1st floor of San Marco, and not in Cell 3? and St. Francis renouncing his heritage at Assisi should be at Sta. Croce, and *vice versa*.

Delightful to architects also are the buildings that figure in the paintings. Graceful Gothic or early classic cloisters and porticoes, outside stairways, city streets, and the coloured margins of rib, vault and margin, and the painted sculpture with which Paolo Uccello commemorates the English soldier adventurer, Sir John Hawkwood. Moreover, the fact is fresh and comprehensible to the ordinary man. Professor Borenius shows quite unobtrusively that he knows the byways of research, and not the least notable part of the book is the way in which he illustrates the descent of Giotto from the tradition of the Roman painters. His commentary on the pictures is always illuminating and he ensures that the eye shall not stray recklessly from print to plate by arranging always just a few pages between. Altogether this is a book for which architects may well be grateful, both to Professor Tancred Borenius, his publishers, and to the R.I.B.A. for getting the book.

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE.

BY ARNOLD SILCOCK [F].

BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RESEARCH IN CHINESE ARCHITECTURE. No. 1, July, 1930. Vol. 1.

This is the title of a new art journal, printed and published in Peking, of which a copy of the first issue has just arrived in England.

This journal is sent "with the compliments of the Metropolitan Library, Peking," and the address of the society which publishes the bulletin is 7, Pao Chu Tse Hutung, East of Wai Chiao Pu Street, Peiping, China. It is printed on thin Chinese paper in approximately crown 4to. The list of contents given on the front cover is as follows:—

Frontispiece:

A Portrait of Li Chieh—Author of "Yin Tsao Fah Shih."

Articles:

1. The Founding of the Society.
2. Opening Speech by Chu Chi Chien, President of the Society.

3. The 280th Anniversary of Li Chieh.
4. Writings on Chinese Architecture by W. Perceval Yetts (with translation in Chinese).
5. A Chinese Treatise on Architecture by W. Perceval Yetts (with translation in Chinese).
6. A Record of the Errata Found in the 1925 Edition of "Yin Tsao Fah Shih."
7. A Request for the Finding of Valuable Writings and other Records on Chinese Architecture.
8. A Revised Publication of the 1925 Edition of "Yin Tsao Fah Shih" by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. News Column.

The frontispiece must be looked for on the last page. With one exception, the other items are not of very great interest to western readers, although the notice of the revised publication by the far-seeing commercial Press, Shanghai, of the most celebrated book written by a Chinese on Chinese Architecture, the *Yin Tsao Fah Shih*, will be of great interest to those students who have not already heard about it.

The feature which arrests attention is No. 4, which consists of a reproduction by photography of a complete article with half-tone illustrations from the issue of March, 1927, of the *Burlington Magazine*.

This absorbingly interesting and scholarly article, which is by W. Perceval Yetts, is entitled "Writings on Chinese Architecture," and it should greatly please Mr. Yetts to find that his patient research work on this subject is so fully appreciated in China itself, even though piratical methods have been employed in order to reproduce it! The article is followed by a translation, English done into Chinese, which adds still further point to the compliment.

It is just this type of society and publication which China needs and it is to be hoped that western scholars will be only too pleased to help such young organisations by allowing their work to be reprinted in this way in China.

THE LIBRARY.

NEUZEITLICHE HOTELS UND KRANKENHAUSER.

Narrow 40. Berlin, 1929. [Ernst Pollak]. £3 3s.

Books on hotel design are few, and as far as I know none has been produced since before the war. Any publication dealing with the subject is therefore sure to excite interest. The present work consists of nearly 500 plates—plans and elevations with explanatory notes. By far the greater number of subjects illustrated are German, but some American, Swiss, and Austrian hotels are included. There are no English examples. The small size of the plan reproductions, and in most cases the absence of scale, detracts from their practical value, but the illustrations are in nearly all cases of very great interest both from the point of view of layout and of their treatment. The restraint and delicacy of such hotels as those of Professor Fahrenkamp at Düsseldorf and Cologne are admirable and the spaciousness and efficiency of the planning remarkable. A defect (common to many architectural books) is the absence of an index, so that plans and plates must be looked for under the names of their architects. The production of the volume is particularly good.

J. M. E.

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

THE INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. *Fourteenth Report.* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.

It is not often that one finds arresting eloquence in tables of dry statistics, but the happy inspiration which induced the Research Committee to substitute, at least in their summarised results, the striking figure of *tons of deposit per square mile* instead of the unconvincing figure of grammes per square dekametre of the earlier reports, will do more than anything else to awaken the interest of architects and of the general public in the subject of atmospheric pollution. When one reads in the first pages of this report of 36 tons of tar being deposited per square mile per annum at Salford as against 20 tons at Newcastle, and that Burnley still continues to hold the unenviable record of depositing annually no less than 140 tons of sulphates per square mile, even the most blasé and casual reader is forced to think; and public interest is precisely what is needed, no less than accurate knowledge.

Atmospheric pollution can be reduced and largely prevented. There is no need whatever for the greed or criminal carelessness of manufacturers and householders to continue to ruin our buildings and to rob our people of fresh air and sunlight by excessive smoke. The public have ample powers to protect themselves against atmospheric pollution if they will only make use of them. But though scientists may devise preventive measures and engineers produce them in forms which secure valuable economy at slight cost—although public spirited enthusiasts may organise lectures and press campaigns—although Parliament may impose statutory obligations upon local authorities—although Government Departments may publish the most perfect statistical information in the form best calculated to induce the more backward authorities, for very shame, to put their house in order—the real remedy lies in the hands of the man in the street, the local ratepayer, whose leader in this matter should be the local architect no less than the local doctor.

Ample machinery for enforcing clean air is in the hands of the local authority who may or may not employ a smoke inspector. But human nature being what it is what prospect is there of a local authority or of their smoke inspector proceeding against an influential local manufacturer who has taken the precaution to secure a seat on the borough or the local council? Municipal authorities there are in plenty who indicate their interest in clean air by active cooperation on the Standing Conference organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, by subscriptions, and by the contribution of records which indicate their desire to see their own figures of pollution reduced year by year. But the number, large as it is, of such bodies given in the Report is but a small proportion of the total of those who are entrusted with statutory obligations.

It is the clear duty of every architect who is not content with helplessly deploring the evil effects of smoke pollution, whether in his armchair or in the Press, to study and digest this report—the analysis by Dr. Owens of shade scales in

Appendix 1 alone is well worth the cost. It should inspire him to enquire what his local authority has done, is doing, or is going to do; to observe cases of black smoke in his own neighbourhood; and, if his local Council will not prosecute, to bombard the Ministry of Health, to worry his local Member of Parliament, to make himself a nuisance in the local Press, and as a last resort, to lay information himself for a Police Court prosecution of the offender.

There are, of course, many less drastic ways in which he can promote the cause of clean air. But first he must get his facts right, and a careful perusal of this Report should at least enable him to do that.

PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I.

Correspondence

ENGLISH CHURCH ART.

73 St. James's Street, S.W.1,
10 August 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—I must beg you to excuse my troubling you with this letter, which I am driven to write by Mr. P. A. Robson, who, in his letter to you (published in your JOURNAL on August the 9th) makes the following misstatement concerning my article on English Church Art. His words are: "He mentions none of the fine arts (except Mr. Stephen's work), and endeavours to draw comparisons between living and dead art by contrasting the mediæval work at S.K.M. (now showing) and picking out corresponding crafts as exemplified at Caxton Hall last month." If Mr. Robson would refer to my article again he will see that I nowhere in it mention "Mr. Stephen's." He will also find that my article does not set out to be a comparison of the exhibitions as such, but only a comparison of the treatment of three or four fundamental principles, such as sex in angels, opacity, and constructional qualities in stained glass windows, and pattern on pattern. He calls attention to my not having mentioned the Wantage "dorsal" (*dossal*) which is a flagrant example of pattern on pattern. And he seems to have overlooked the fact that I have given the highest praise to the designer of it, Mr. J. N. Comper, for the other examples of his work. I find not a word Mr. Robson has written upsets what I wrote on the principles above referred to.

Faithfully yours,

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY [F.].

THE PUBLIC CONTROL OF BUILDING.

August 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Readers of the JOURNAL may remember that in 1922 I was privileged to read a paper at the Royal Institute of British Architects upon the law of building outside London. It is fully reported in numbers 4 and 5 of volume XXX of the JOURNAL. The Institute have

now again been so good as to invite me to read a paper, and the Minister has authorised my doing so. It will be on 17 November, and will be called "Public Control of Building: the position in 1930." There are some points where I shall have to go back to my paper of 1922, if only to set out alterations in the law, but it will avoid repetition and give more time for dealing with subsequent developments if my listeners will look up their copies of the JOURNAL for 1922, and also for January 1930, when you inserted a memorandum (cited in my remarks upon Mr. Baillie Scott's paper of 16 December 1929) giving a tabular history of the reform of byelaws to the end of 1929. Without at the moment tying my own hands, I can say that I mean to start from these published documents of 1922 and 1930; then make some reference to London (which was left out in 1922), although the Minister of Health has not much jurisdiction as to building in London, and I shall not use up my time by dealing with it in full detail. I hope also to run through the model byelaws with respect to new streets and buildings, and perhaps those with respect to water fittings, calling attention to some interesting points, and to end with some remarks of wider scope. Necessarily I am myself unable yet to forecast these last, since the Minister has lately received an important deputation from various bodies interested in building, and by the middle of November there may be more to say. This last part of my paper may turn out interesting—or it may not! Meanwhile, in asking you for space for this letter, I feel it will be helpful to me and to your readers if I can hear in advance of any points, which otherwise might not have occurred to me, with which they would like me to deal. I shall take my annual leave in the latter part of September and at the beginning of October, but any letters sent to me here will be opened in my absence and the collecting of information needed for my paper will proceed. I will try to include anything suggested within, at any rate, a month of your publishing this letter, if you can see your way to do so.—Yours faithfully,

A. N. C. SHELLEY, *Ministry of Health*.

DAMAGE TO PLUMBING WORK BY FROST.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—The recommendations in your issue of 9 August, page 681, are all common sense and reasonable and have been adopted for years by many architects.

There is one point, however, which seems to have been overlooked, that is that the stop taps should not be of the ordinary screw down washer type because the washer soon perishes, and when the stop tap is urgently required it is leaky and useless; a washerless stop tap of some sort should be insisted on. Even an old-fashioned plug stop tap would be better than a tap with a washer. — Yours faithfully,

J. W. B. HARDING [L.].

S.P.A.B. SCHOLARSHIP.

The S.P.A.B. newly instituted Scholarship for research work on ancient buildings, and open to senior students of London Schools of Architecture, has been won by Mr. David Nye, Central School of Arts and Crafts.

STONE DECAY IN SANDSTONE BUILDINGS.

While there are many causes of stone decay, it is generally accepted that the most active and serious cause in this country is the attack on lime compounds of the sulphur acids of the air, with the formation of sulphate of lime, which moves in solution within the stone, and when it is deposited and crystallises breaks up the stone surface.

In the case of limestones and calcareous sandstones, the stone itself supplies at any rate some of the material for attack, but we have another source of supply of sulphate of lime in solution, namely, the mortar or cement.

The importance of this as a source of trouble has only been thoroughly realised in recent years. In many cases buildings of siliceous sandstone free of calcareous compounds, and brick buildings, have been found to be decaying rapidly because of the crystallisation of sulphate of lime within the stone or brick which has been drawn by capillary attraction from the lime or cement.

The repointing of old sandstone buildings does in some instances result in rapid decay of the stone.

It is evident, then, that in order to remove the source of the trouble the mortar requires first consideration.

If the surface of the stone is hardened with a stone preservative, this can only produce a temporary improvement, as the sulphate of lime formed in the mortar is still passing to the stone and crystallising beneath the surface, so that it may well be that ultimately the last state of that stone may be worse than the first.

What then is required is to replace the mortar or cement containing calcareous compounds by a mortar which contains no such materials, and therefore cannot infect the stone.

Some years ago I directed the attention of architects to the silicon esters as stone preservatives. Applied in a liquid form, they cement the particles of the stone together with a layer of silica, similar in composition to flint, and practically indestructible. Since then a large amount of research has been done on these esters, and their toughness and cementing properties improved, but the most important discovery is the production of a silicon ester mortar for pointing old buildings. As the binding material in this mortar is silica, it is free from lime compounds, and will not be attacked by sulphur acids.

The preparation of this mortar enables us to deal with the problem of successfully preserving old sandstone and brick buildings.

The first step should be to rake out the joints and point to a depth of two or three inches with the silicon ester mortar. In this way the source of infection with sulphate of lime has been removed. If the surface of the stone is very tender, immediate treatment with silicon ester may be necessary but it is better if possible to postpone treatment and spray with water in the summer to remove sulphate of lime. When a chemical examination shows the amount of sulphate of lime to be no longer serious, then the surface may be hardened and bound with silicon ester—best applied as a poultice—to ensure penetration.

Limestone and calcareous sandstone buildings present a more difficult problem. In the case of such materials, the silicon ester mortar should be so composed as to draw the sulphate of lime from the stone. In this way an im-

provement and diminution of the rate of decay will doubtless be attained.

A. P. LAURIE [*Hon. A.*].

THE SUNLIGHT LEAGUE.

Having been nominated by our Council to act as the Institute's representative on "the Sunlight League," the following notes may be of some interest to our Members.

The aims of this League are:—

(1) To propagate a knowledge of the importance of sunlight for the prevention of disease generally.

(2) To educate the public to the appreciation of sunlight as a means of health.

(3) To advocate the establishment and maintenance of natural sun-bathing centres.

(4) To co-operate with other agencies engaged in allied work, such as Smoke Abatement Societies, Child Welfare Institutions, Housing and Town Planning Societies, Hospitals, Artificial-Light Treatment Centres, etc.

The Annual Meeting was held in July at the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, who presided. Among those taking part in speeches were Sir Richard Paget, Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Robert Forgan, M.P., Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Dr. Kathleen Vaughan, Dr. Hector Munro and Miss Baden Powell.

Appeal was made for the support of architects in the construction of flat roofs, where suitable, as open-air shelters, Dr. Leonard Hill's investigations testifying to the remarkable and unexpected figures of "ultra-violet" light-rays recorded in many parts of England and Scotland, in many cases equal to those of Leysin in Switzerland, which has gained notoriety on account of the propaganda of Dr. Rollier and others. Bathrooms should be capable of use for light-bathing more than is the present custom, thus taking advantage of Nature's gifts, which have in the past been too little appreciated, the beneficial effect of moving air upon the human body also being little realised. Generous appreciation for the recent ventures of some public authorities in the construction of "open-air" bathing facilities was expressed as a relief to the restricted conditions of a vast proportion of our people.

FRANCIS HOOPER [*F.*].

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The 42nd Congress and Health Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute will, at the invitation of the Corporation, be held at Glasgow from 4 to 11 July 1931, under the Presidency of Sir Henry Mehan, LL.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Royal Society of Arts announces a Special Competition for Designs in Beati, under the Architectural Decoration Section, to be held in November 1930.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

Sir Aston Webb

BY E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A.

The death of Aston Webb calls up memories of old days and breaks a link with the past that is difficult to realise.

I first met him when he was President of the Architectural Association in 1881, on the summer excursion at Worcester, and though I was quite a youth at the time—indeed the youngest member of the party—I well remember his kindness to me, his friendly advice and the keen interest he took in my sketches. He was then rapidly rising in the profession and becoming a well-known architect, and when I came to London some few years later he still continued to take the same kindly interest in my work. Later, when it was my turn to occupy the chair of the Architectural Association, although a very busy and much occupied man, he made a special point of coming to the meeting and proposing the vote on that occasion—an act of courtesy which I greatly valued. Again, in later years on his election as President of the Royal Academy and his vacating the post of Treasurer to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, it was through his expressed wish that I was elected to fill his place, and in many other ways, too numerous to mention, he always treated me as one of his friends, and I am quite sure that my experience is only that of many others.

But, beyond anything else, the thing that endeared him to everyone was his courtesy, his dignity and personal charm of manner. Nothing seemed to ruffle him or upset his calm—he always seemed to have time to listen sympathetically to the troubles of others and to help them with his friendly advice. In the stormy days at the R.I.B.A. some twenty or more years ago, when acrimonious discussion and argument

took place over Registration Bills and so on, Sir Aston Webb would sit quietly and then at the close, with a few well-chosen words, would pour oil on the troubled waters and leave everyone in good humour—a gift indeed to be envied.

He was a speaker of easy grace and fluent tongue—never at a loss—on any and every occasion he said just the right thing and what one would wish him to say, and always kept up the dignity of his position and placed the calling of architecture on a high level. With all the talk of raising the status of the profession he had but little sympathy and contended that it was the work, the actions and behaviour of its members that raised or lowered that status.

He was a man of wide interests and broad views, cultured, well read, and a most interesting talker, and his position as head of the architectural profession and President of the Royal Academy brought him into contact with every person of note in all walks of life.

Of his work as an architect it is unnecessary to speak. His must have been a happy life, with an office full of jobs—on a scale that few could hope for. Success and honours came to him, but above all he has left a memory behind him as one of the most honoured members of our profession.

The accident that struck him down so tragically some few years ago prevented his taking an active part in public affairs to a great extent and cast a shadow over his declining days, but his name for so long had been a household word that it is difficult to realise for the moment that Aston Webb is dead.

Avignon.

10 September 1930.

FUNERAL OF SIR ASTON WEBB, G.C.V.O., C.B., P.P.R.A., IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, 25 AUGUST 1930.

REPRESENTING H.M. THE KING : ADM. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL, K.C.V.O., C.B.

REPRESENTING H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE : BRIG.-GEN. ALFRED E. J. CAVENDISH, C.M.G.

PALL-BEARERS :

Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., representing Sir Banister Fletcher, President R.I.B.A. in the President's unavoidable absence on the Continent, The Rt. Hon. John Burns, Sir Arthur S. Cope, R.A., Sir C. Harcourt Smith, The Mayor of Kensington, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, Sir Basil Mott.

Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., and Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., carried the Orders of the Past President. Sir Frank Short, R.A., Treasurer, and Mr. Walter W. Russell, R.A., Keeper, carried the wreath from the Royal Academy.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir George Clausen, R.A., Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A., Mr. Alfred Drury, R.A., Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Mr. George Harcourt, R.A., Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Mr. M. Greiffenhagen, R.A., Mr. Sydney Lee, R.A., Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton, A.R.A., Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, A.R.A., Mr. G. Spencer Watson, A.R.A., Dr. J. W. Mackail.

Representing the Prime Minister : Mr. Alistair MacDonald. Representing the First Commissioner of Works and Sir Lionel Earle : Mr. Auriol Barker. Representing The Admiralty : Mr. A. W. J. Davies. Representing the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor : Sir Trevor Dawson and Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe. Representing The Order of St. John of Jerusalem : Col. Francis W. Pixley. Representing The Imperial Society

of Science and Technology: Prof. Sir Harold Carpenter, Representing The Commissioners of 1851 Exhibition; Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Representing The British School at Rome; Mr. Stanley Quick; Representing The Conservative Club; Mr. Bruce Ottley; Representing The Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Mr. R. H. Harry Stranger.

Sir Andrew T. Taylor; Sir Charles Holmes; Mr. Henry Ainley; Mr. Philip Norman; Sir Mervyn Macartney; Sir Arthur Pinero; Viscount Cowdray; Sir George Humphreys; Town Clerk of Kensington; Sir Edgar Bonham Carter; Belgian Chargé d'Affaires; German Chargé d'Affaires; Sir Herbert and Lady Jackson; Sir John W. Simpson, Past-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, Past-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, Vice-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Past Vice-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. G. G. Wornum, President of the Architectural Association; Mr. F. Winton Newman, Past-President of the Architectural Association; Mr. Stanley Hamp, Past-President of the Architectural Association; Col. Wilfred J. Hardcastle, President of the South-Eastern Society of Architects; Mr. J. Arthur Smith, President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association; Mr. R. S. Reid, representing the Edinburgh Architectural Association; Mr. C. D. Spragg, Assistant Secretary R.I.B.A., also representing the President and Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland; Mr. J. Goddard Wilson; Mr. W. Scott Deakin; Mr. E. W. Marshall; Mr. W. Henry White; Mr. Charles Woodward; Mr. E. C. P. Monson; Mr. Edward Warren; Mr. Percy H. Adams; Mr. A. D. Reid; Mr. A. B. Hayward; Mr. W. H. Hobday; Mr. W. Campbell Jones; Mr. E. Vincent Harris; Mr. Percy J. Waldram; Mr. P. E. Palmer; Mr. Arthur E. Henderson; Mr. J. Hatchard Smith; Col. W. H. Hatchard Smith; Mr. T. James, representing Mr. Eric MacLagan (Hon. Associate R.I.B.A.); Mr. Sydney Tatchell; Mr. Geoffrey C. Wilson; Mr. Fredk. Chatterton; Mr. C. H. Biddulph-Pinchard; Mr. D. Barclay Niven; Mr. W. A. Pite; Mr. Louis Ambler; Mr. H. Greville Montgomery (Hon. Associate R.I.B.A.); Mr. Clyde Young; Mr. T. Raffles Davison (Hon. Associate R.I.B.A.); Mr. John E. Sears; Mr. Alfred Cox; Sir Henry Tanner; Mr. Noel Heaton (Hon. Associate R.I.B.A.); Mr. Edward Maufe; Mr. E. C. Frere; Mr. Edward Unwin; Mr. E. J. W. Hider; Mr. A. R. Conder; Mr. George A. Hall; Mr. Howard Robertson; Mr. H. Douglas Kidd; Mr. Arthur Ashbridge; Mr. Lawrence A. D. Shiner; Sir A. Brumwell Thomas; Mr. H. Edmund Mathews; Mr. C. Ernest Elcock; Mr. S. Poinson Taylor; Mr. Charles Holden; Mr. Francis Hooper; Mr. Geoffrey Lucas; Mr. J. Harold Gibbons; Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell; Mr. G. A. T. Middleton (Hon. Associate R.I.B.A.); Mr. E. J. Sadgrove; Mr. E. A. D. Tanner; Mr. F. E. Towndrow; Mr. Herbert Shepherd; Mr. C. E. Bateman; Mr. W. E. Riley; Mr. Claude Ferrier; Mr. A. R. Myers; Mr. F. R. Gould Wills; Mr. Oswald P. Milne; Mr. L. Rome Guthrie; Mr. R. W. Cable; Mr. R. G. Bare; Mr. C. F. A. Voysey; Mr. H. F. Burke Downing; Mr. W. H. Ansell; Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood; Mr. J. Alan Slater; Alderman Lansdowne; Mr. W. J. H. Leverton; Mr. C. Stanley Peach; Mr. Edward Warren; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pickford; Mr. W. R. Davidge; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson; Mr. Compton; Miss Davis; Lady Kenyon; Mr. Gordon Elsworth; Councillor Albert Smith; Major Shingleton; Lt.-Col. Cranfield; Mrs. and Miss Betell; Councillor W. J. Saunders; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gilbert; Mr. Howard Castle; Mr. T. Tyrwhitt; Mr. T. E. Smith; Mr. R. T. Colley; Mr. W. Travers; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Warren; Mrs. Grove Johnson; Lady Hughes; Councillor Abbey; Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey; Mrs. Charles Simms; Mr. Alex. Martin; Mr. W. H. Hill; Rev. C. Block; Rev. Dean; Mr. W. H. Parry; Group Capt. Nichol; Mr. and Mrs. Hall Neale; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cater; Mr. R. A. Fowler; Mr. F. A. Hayward; Mr. S. L. Amor; Lady Cooper; Mr. H. B. Lemere, F.R.P.S.; Mrs. Curtis Green; Miss Snell; Mr. Robert Emmet; Mr. E. J.

Hill (Higgs and Hill); Mr. C. A. Hindley (President of the Institute of British Decorators); Dr. and Mrs. R. Muzio Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith (Victoria and Albert Museum); Mr. G. W. Marshall.

A list of Sir Aston Webb's work includes the new façade to Buckingham Palace, and architectural surroundings of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria; the Admiralty Arch, Charing Cross; the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington; Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; the Royal College of Science, Dublin (with Sir T. M. Deane); the Royal College of Science and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington; the new building for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Cockspur Street; the Leys School, Cambridge; restoration of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; the French Protestant Church, Soho; numerous private houses, including Yeaton-Peverey, Shrewsbury; Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), Horsham, and the Law Courts, Birmingham (with the late E. Ingress Bell); reconstruction of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Stores; Law Courts, Hong Kong; Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate; Evelyn Nursing Home, Cambridge; Home of Rest, Whiteley Village; and refronting the Royal Society of Arts.

Also in partnership with his son, Mr. Maurice E. Webb [F.]: Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly; Birmingham University extension; Kensington, Fulham and Chelsea Hospital; Wesley Hostel, Cambridge; Malvern College reading room; Nos. 36-44 Moorgate; Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Moorgate; Artillery House, Westminster (with Mr. H. A. Dawson [A.]); Russell School, Ballards, Addington; Howell's School, Denbigh; war memorials for the Dover Patrol, Kent; the London Troops, Royal Exchange; the Stock Exchange; Malvern College, and Hertford town.

JAMES BOW DUNN, R.S.A. [F.].

By SIR GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWNE, P.R.S.A., LL.D. [F.].

By the sudden and premature death of Mr. J. B. Dunn, Scotland has lost one of her most capable and successful architects. Born at Pollockshields, Glasgow, in 1861, he was educated at George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, and apprenticed to the late Mr. J. C. Walker of that city, a fine type of the older school of architect, who instilled into him the virtue of thoroughness in everything he undertook, a virtue that never waned. Starting practice for himself in 1887 he early came into public notice by obtaining second place in the Assessor's award in the competition for Edinburgh Public Library, and by having his design for the Library for the Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts adopted by that body—a work which gave him a valuable introduction to the legal fraternity.

While still a comparatively young man he was entrusted along with Mr., now Colonel J. Leslie Findlay, who was for a short period in partnership, with the designs for *The Scotsman* office and printing rooms. The site chosen was a commanding one at the open end of the reconstructed North Bridge Street, with its principal frontage in full view not only from the bridge but from the eastern half of Princes Street. The opportunity was a great one, and Mr. Dunn did ample justice to it. With the northern façade rising from the low level of the valley

and the principal entrances to the office at the level of the bridge that spans it some 50 feet higher, and a public staircase giving communication between the two levels, the problem was a complex one alike on the practical and the artistic sides, and the resultant building is a lasting tribute to the marked skill with which both aspects of the problem were solved.

The extensive and varied nature of Mr. Dunn's practice may be judged by the following list of some of his more important works in addition to those already mentioned. The Adam Smith and Beveridge Memorial Halls, Kirkcaldy; Queen's Club, Victoria Buildings, Dean Parish Church, Charteris Memorial Church, "Beechholm" and lodges, all at Edinburgh; Burntisland Church and Hall, Menstrie Church and Hall, "Glenfarg House" and "Balnacraig," Perthshire; "Nether Caberstone" and "Bellenden," Peebles-shire; the reconstruction after fire of "Haggerston Castle," Northumberland, and of "Blair Drummond," Perthshire; "Gargrave," Yorkshire; additions to "Carham Hall," Northumberland; business premises for Messrs. Jenner and others in Edinburgh, and War Memorials at Jedburgh, Hawick, Lockerbie, Newburgh, and Killin.

Though his work may not have attained to the higher flights of artistry it was always thoroughly capable, well informed, and eminently sensible. He kept himself fully abreast of the most recent developments in design and construction, and that he retained his virility to the end is evidenced by the prominent place he obtained in the important competitions for which he entered within the past few years, being premiated in those for the Legal and General Insurance Company's Offices, Glasgow, and the Town Hall and Library, Leith; honourably mentioned in that for the extensive Masonic School at Rickmansworth, and successful in that for the new George Watson's Secondary School, Edinburgh, the building of which is still in progress.

The appreciation of and the high esteem in which he was held by his professional and artistic brethren is shown by his election as president of the Edinburgh Architectural Association in the two sessions of 1910 and 1911, and his election as an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1918, and an Academician in 1930. For a number of years he was one of the Academy's representatives on the governing board of the Edinburgh College of Art, where his sound knowledge of the practical requirements of an architect's training and his deep personal interest in seeing these carried out in the school curriculum were specially helpful. He had a keen appreciation of the best qualities in pictorial art, and was a discriminating buyer as well as adviser to other purchasers. In this, and in other ways as well, he was a good friend to his fellow artists, many of whom will miss his timely aid.

His principal recreations were fishing and gardening, and of the latter—especially of rock gardens—he had expert knowledge and was justly proud of his achievements in that pursuit. Of a generous and happy temperament, his cheerful presence and genial companionship were highly prized by a wide circle of friends who deeply mourn his loss.

Mr. Dunn is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son, Herbert G. Dunn, who in partnership with Mr. G. L. Martin, principal assistant for some years, will carry on the business.

WILLIAM GILLBEE SCOTT [F.].

William Gillbee Scott, born 1857, died on 31 August after a short illness. After serving his articles with Messrs. Habershon and Brock, he entered the office of Mr. Ewan Christian, where he remained until he started practice.

He won the Institute silver medal for measured drawings in 1877, was elected Associate in 1881, and Fellow in 1891, and carried on an extensive general practice, latterly in partnership with his son, B. W. H. Scott [F.]. His executed works comprise numerous churches, schools, private houses, business premises and large factories, and he was also successful in several competitions for schools, churches, and swimming baths. On account of his sound, practical experience he was often retained to give expert evidence in the Courts, as well as being frequently appointed arbitrator in building disputes. He was a past president of the Institute of Arbitrators.

Mr. Gillbee Scott was perhaps better known for his numerous activities at the R.I.B.A., of which the writer of these inadequate lines can bear testimony. It was a point of honour with him to attend regularly on the numerous committees to which he was appointed, where he expressed his views very forcibly, and whilst a hard and enthusiastic fighter for his ideals and for what he conceived to be in the best interests of the profession, he always extended a kindly consideration to his opponents.

From the first he identified himself strenuously with the Registration movement and served continuously on the committees furthering this object. Competition reform also engaged his attention in his earlier career until the object was achieved, resulting in the present conditions. Our present Scale of Charges was largely his work in committee, which he afterwards piloted through the general meetings in face of much opposition, and he was a member of the present committee who have recently completed a revision of our Scale of Charges that will shortly, it is hoped, be put in operation.

The recently proposed new Form of Contract was strongly criticised and strenuously opposed by Mr. Gillbee Scott at every opportunity.

Mr. Gillbee Scott was a member of the Council and several of its committees for five years and served for 12 years on the Practice Standing Committee.

A rather brusque and reserved manner tended to conceal his ardent love for his profession, for its advancement and for its public recognition in matters of professional interest, and many will join with me in paying tribute to the advice and experience given to those who sought his counsel.

J. DOUGLAS SCOTT [A.].

ATELIER.

Mr. Arthur Davis, F.R.I.B.A., has again kindly consented to help in the formation of an atelier for the study of architecture, and to be the patron and critic, provided there proves to be enough support. Would all those who are interested in this, inform Mr. G. G. Clark, c/o Mewès and Davis, 22 Conduit Street, W.1, from whom any further information can be had.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930.

The Royal Assent was given to the new London Building Act on 1 August, and it comes into effect on 1 October. It applies to London only, and is largely a consolidating measure clearing up many points that have been under discussion for some time. Among the subjects dealt with are the formation and widening of streets; the lines of building frontage; open spaces about buildings and the height of buildings (which is still limited to 80 feet); construction of buildings; means of escape in case of fire; rights of building and adjoining owners; dangerous and neglected structures; dangerous and noxious businesses; by-laws; and legal proceedings. Six schedules are appended dealing with fire-resisting materials, construction and thickness of walls, rolled steel and generally skeleton framework, fees payable to council, fees payable to district surveyors, and enactments repealed.

HEIGHT OF LONDON BUILDINGS

REPORT OF CONFERENCE

The height of buildings in London is the subject of an interim report issued as a result of a conference between representatives of the London Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Town Planning Institute. The report has been accepted by the council of the London Society, and is now under consideration by the R.I.B.A. and the Town Planning Institute.

The report states that the conference entirely agrees with a resolution by the council of the R.I.B.A. to the effect that no general relaxation should be permitted in the conditions governing the height of buildings in London, and is further of opinion that it is of the utmost importance that steps should be taken immediately to regulate the increase of height and volume of new building that is possible under existing conditions.

The reasons given by the conference for arriving at this conclusion are as follows:—

(a) The present regulations limiting the height of buildings in narrow streets, even when reinforced by the common law rights of light, are not effective in securing reasonable conditions because building owners, by agreement with the owners of property opposite or by the purchase of their property, are able to build up to the maximum height permitted under the London Building Act on each side of these narrow streets.

(b) Over wide areas surrounding the district known as the City under existing regulations new buildings can be erected which would increase the mass, density, and floor area to three or four times those of the buildings at present there, and without provision for any increase in the width of the existing streets.

(c) There is a distinct ratio between street capacity to accommodate vehicular and pedestrian traffic and the floor area of the buildings which those streets serve.

The conference urges that the height of buildings should be regulated by the actual adequacy of light and air to the buildings instead of merely by private rights without regard to such adequacy; and by the relation between the extent and character of buildings and the adequacy of the streets to carry the resulting traffic.

Not only should the London Building Act be amended, but it is essential that a comprehensive zoning scheme and plan should also be prepared and adopted to regulate mass, density, and user in connection with the rebuilding of London. This zoning ordinance should make it clear that building up to the present accepted limit of 80 feet and two storeys in the roof will be limited to certain central districts, subject to non-inter-

ference with reasonable light and air. Outside these districts zones of diminishing heights and density should be prescribed, and the scheme and plan should include definite provision for:—

(a) The regulation of heights and floor space of buildings in relation to the width of streets and the amount of light and air required for the class of user;

(b) Historic areas;

(c) The neighbourhood of important buildings (whether ancient or modern), such as St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Law Courts, the Houses of Parliament, the London County Hall, etc., because without such precautions there is grave danger that the scale of public buildings may be rendered insignificant by the erection of high buildings in close proximity to them, while there is also the possible danger to their foundations owing to excavations for deeper basements.

In a city such as London only wide streets and big lots can carry buildings from 80 feet to 100 feet high, but if a comprehensive zoning scheme were prepared the conference would see no serious objection to permission being granted, under certain well-defined conditions, for part of the occupied portion of a new building to exceed the statutory limit of height zoned for any particular district, provided always that:—

(a) No increase in total volume and floor space over and above that zoned for the area is thereby obtained.

(b) Effective protection from fire is assured.

(c) Adequate protection is given to the rights of surrounding owners to their fair share of light and air.

(d) A reasonable uniform cornice level is maintained in certain classes of streets.

The conference believes that by the adoption of such a policy more latitude could be given to designers within ultimate limits, with a resultant gain in the quality of the buildings erected in the various districts. The conference draws special attention to the fact that in these latitudes the maximum angle of the sun in winter is only 15 degrees. An angle of 45 degrees thus cuts off the light of the sun for a period of six months.

The suggestion is made that the volume and floor space of new buildings would probably be best regulated in proportion to the length of frontage enjoyed rather than by the depth of the site; and also that the erection of high buildings on small lots in narrow streets should be forbidden pending the preparation of a development plan for the whole area.

While the conference does not criticise detail variations of the height regulations which are intended to meet difficulties due to special circumstances (provided that they do not involve any increase in the total volume or general bulk of the buildings concerned), it is definitely of opinion that the mere fact that a new building faces a large existing open space, such as a park, square, or river in no way justifies any special increase in height. Such increase gives to the owners adjacent to the open space an additional value to which they have no special claim, and enables them to deprive owners behind of their fair share of benefit. On the contrary, the existence of an open space, the benefit of which over low frontage buildings has long been enjoyed by neighbouring owners, lying behind or adjacent, would seem to constitute a valid reason for specially limiting the increase of height which may be permitted on the sites fronting the said open space.

The conference is further of opinion that a definite scale should be laid down to govern the width of streets, having regard to the use of the neighbourhoods they serve. If any material enlargement of floor space over and above that existing or planned for a district is proposed, then the proposer should be required to provide or contribute to the provision of equivalent space to cope with the additional traffic which is likely to be engendered and to prevent any diminution in the amount of natural light and air available.

STEEL STRUCTURES RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been received from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research :—

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
Building Research Station,
Bucknall's Lane,
Garston,
Watford, Herts.

STEEL STRUCTURES RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed a Steel Structures Research Committee with the following terms of reference :—

- (1) To review present methods and regulations for the design of steel structures, including bridges.
- (2) To investigate the application of modern theory of structures to the design of steel structures, including bridges, and to make recommendations for the translation to practice of such of the results as would appear to lead to more efficient and economical design.

The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Clement Hindley, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T., and the membership comprises Mr. D. Anderson, M.Inst.C.E., Mr. R. Freeman, M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. B. L. Hurst, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (nominated by the Institution of Civil Engineers); Commander W. R. Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Humphries, Mr. J. E. James, Mr. C. J. Kavanagh, O.B.E., Mr. J. D. Stitt (nominated by the British Steelwork Association); Professor C. Batho, D.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., Professor Sir Harold Carpenter, F.R.S., Dr. O. Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Conrad Gribble, M.Inst.C.E., Professor C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S., Lt.-Col. J. Mitchell Moncrieff, C.B.E., Professor A. J. S. Pippard, M.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Professor A. Robertson, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Professor R. V. Southwell, F.R.S. The Executive Officer to the Committee is Dr. R. E. Stradling, M.C., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.Inst.C.E., Director, Building Research Station, Garston, Herts.

The Committee hope to be able to prepare an interim report setting out some rules of practice which might be generally adopted in the light of existing technical knowledge.

The Committee's report would merely be a preliminary—since there are many directions in which research work must be undertaken—but it is hoped that it would serve in the meantime as a guide on certain points and provide a basis for a uniform code throughout the country. The drafting of this report will shortly be begun.

The Committee are taking steps to secure the assistance of the Local Authorities likely to be concerned. They already possess the support of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Structural Engineers, and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and it would be a great help if they could similarly have the co-operation of other professional and technical organisations. I am accordingly to inquire whether you would be good enough to arrange for the Committee to receive any suggestions members of your Institute may wish to offer for consideration in connection with the Committee's interim report. Such data as they possess, for example, in relation to actual floor and walling loads, which might serve as a basis for revised practice would be very welcome.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. ZAIMAN,

Secretary to the Committee.

The Secretary,

Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit Street, W.1.

The Science Standing Committee will be glad to receive any suggestions and data which members may wish to submit for transmission to the Steel Structures Research Committee.

INDEX OF ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS.

A Committee representing the Royal Archaeological Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Survey Committee, and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been formed to explore the possibility of compiling a central card index of prints, drawings, and other architectural records. It is felt that this should be of great assistance to those engaged upon the repair of old buildings, to writers of architectural, archaeological or topographical works, and to students generally.

If it should meet with success it is not unlikely that it would be developed to include some means of storing such records in a central and safe place, should they be loaned, offered, or bequeathed.

It is proposed to limit the scope of the Committee's work to buildings at least a century old, and to those of England only, but it is hoped that parallel action will be undertaken in Scotland and Wales.

It is realised that an immense amount of such records are in private hands, and it would be useful to the Committee if owners would give particulars of their collections now, for with this knowledge the Committee will be better able to form an idea of the extent and scope of the enterprise.—A. R. Powys (S.P.A.B.), 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE.

The Twelfth Annual Country Meeting of the Town Planning Institute will be held at Leicester, from Thursday the 2nd, till Sunday the 5th October 1930, under the Presidency of Mr. F. W. Platt, F.S.I.

The inaugural meeting will be held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall by kind invitation of the Lord Mayor (Councillor W. E. Hincks, O.B.E., J.P.) and Corporation of Leicester. An address will be given by Mr. H. A. Pritchard, Town Clerk, on the "Development of the City Historically and otherwise," which will be followed by a paper by Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.Inst.C.E., M.T.P.I., City Engineer and Surveyor, entitled "Town Planning of Leicester and Its Surroundings."

A programme of motor coach visits has been arranged and the Institute Dinner will be held at the Bell Hotel, on Saturday the 4th.

Members who wish to attend the meeting should write to the Secretary, Town Planning Institute, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Theodore Fyfe [F.] will represent the Institute at the Fifty-third Annual Conference of the Library Association which is to be held at Cambridge from 22 to 27 September.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to this page)

EAST AFRICA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Members of the East Africa Institute of Architects entertained a large number of guests at the annual dinner of the Institute in the Nairobi Club on Friday, 25 July.

The President, Mr. C. Rand Overy, was in the chair, this being the third time in succession he has presided over this function. At the annual meeting of the Institute earlier in the day, Mr. Harold E. Henderson was appointed President of the Institute.

The toast of the "Royal Institute of British Architects" was proposed by Mr. H. E. Henderson who spoke of the influence and ideals of the R.I.B.A. which the members of the local Society were trying to perpetuate in East Africa. He coupled the toast with the name of Mr. William Dunn, recalling that the latter was selected as one of the experts in the work of the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Dunn replied on behalf of the R.I.B.A. He said the R.I.B.A. set a high standard of service and conduct. Looking about him in Nairobi after seventeen years' experience of the Colony he could say to-day that local architects were evolving order out of chaos and making the Capital a place of which citizens might be proud.

The Hon. H. E. Goodship, Acting General Manager of the Railways, proposed the toast of the East Africa Institute of Architects and recalled the "architects" of Nairobi in 1908 when Messrs. Rand Overy and Geater were the only architects in the country. He said he had served under twelve General Managers of the Railway in that time and in a reference to public buildings generally reminded his hearers of the fact that the Supreme Court of the Colony was held at one time in a skating rink where the Chief Justice had to sit with a helmet on top of his wig to protect himself from the rays of the sun which came in through a hole directly over his head.

Mr. C. Rand Overy replied. He said that many noteworthy buildings had been erected since the last annual dinner, although unfortunately they were not indicative of a general prosperity. He mentioned that Mr. Henderson, the new President, was largely responsible for the formation of the local Society in 1913 and that Mr. Geater had been its first head. He referred to the attempt made by the Institute to secure legislation providing for the registration of qualified architects and he expressed his thanks to the Attorney-General (who regrettably was unable to attend that evening) for the interest he had taken in the matter. He also mentioned that the architects in the country were entering largely into the public service on town planning boards and other organisations and regretted that the Government had not adopted the practice of instituting open competitions for designs for the public buildings of the Colony.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. F. C. Bridle and Dr. J. L. Gilkes, the Director of Medical Services, replied. Other speakers were Mr. Lewis, on behalf of builders and contractors, His Honour the Acting Chief Justice, Judge Stephens, His Worship the Mayor, Councilor Udall, and the Dean of Nairobi, the Very Rev. W. J. Wright.

The cover of the menu represented an attractively drawn view of the Fort at Mombasa by Mr. C. A. Jackson.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Members of the society paid an evening summer visit, on Wednesday, 27 August, to the Belmont Homes at Cheadle, near Manchester, where several blocks of buildings have been designed by Messrs. Taylor and Young, architects, members of the society.

The buildings consist of the homes in which the children live, each home providing accommodation for twenty children, and a sanatorium and a playroom.

A very interesting evening was occupied in looking over a delightful group of buildings.

SINGAPORE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The First Annual Dinner of the Singapore Society of Architects (Incorporated) took place at Raffles Hotel, on Saturday, 2 August, 1930, when the chair was occupied by the President, Mr. A. Gordon, F.R.I.B.A.

Following the toast of "His Majesty the King."

The President (Mr. Gordon), proposing the toast of "Our Guests" said:—

"The Singapore Society of Architects was founded in 1922, and it was the means of obtaining Registration for Architects in the Straits Settlements, which has had much to do with the improvement that is evident to-day in the majority of our new buildings.

"The Society as you all probably know is affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and during the last four years examinations have been held here for the Associateship; but the Society would like to see in the near future a School of Architecture attached to Raffles College where local architects could obtain the necessary training to qualify them to sit for the Institute's examinations.

"One of our main objects is to obtain uniformity of the Building Bye-laws in the three Settlements. At present a Singapore architect may have the local Bye-laws by heart, but if he gets a job in Penang or Malacca he has to learn a new set of Bye-laws all over again.

"I want to say that Singapore architects of to-day have been given great opportunities of improving the architecture of the town. The Improvement Trust with the Government and Municipality behind it are planning a new Singapore, and new roads are being built to provide for expansion, and the old shophouses are being demolished in the congested areas. Now we architects must not be found wanting. The replacement buildings especially must be worthy of the new Singapore, and our architects must build up a town that future generations will be proud of, not only for its civic planning but also for the architecture of its buildings. It is very encouraging to see that the new expansion areas are being developed on new lines, and that the old shophouse tradition is dying out."

Mr. John Scott (the Colonial Secretary) in the course of his reply, said:—

"If I may sound a personal note for a moment or two I would like to say that I have always taken a very great interest in architecture and I feel very proud to belong to a family which produced such well-known architects as Mr. Gilbert Scott, now many years dead; his more famous and brilliant grandson, Sir Giles Scott, the architect of Liverpool Cathedral; and also I think I may claim relationship with the talented lady who designed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. As a corollary I accepted the invitation of the Singapore Society of Architects to be present at their dinner to-night.

Your Society, as your President has said, has been in being for about eight years. I have come to the conclusion that it is in a flourishing condition because you are holding an Annual Dinner. I think that is one of the signs of prosperity, and a very good sign too.

"I am privileged to receive every month a copy of the admirable Journal which your Society publishes, and for which, I believe, Mr. Wilson is responsible as editor. I read it with considerable interest, even though I may not be able to understand all the technicalities of hip roofs, for instance. At the same time the Journal is another indication of the flourishing condition of the Society. If any further indication is required your President has mentioned to-night the fact that branches are springing up all over the country. They have been started at Kuala Lumpur and also at Ipoh and Penang, and I hope you will see, before very long, the formation of a Malayan Society of Architects."

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ARCHITECTS.

A number of Bulawayo architects travelled to Salisbury, where they met the local architects in a general meeting at the Grand Hotel, Salisbury, and elected the first council of the Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects, a body corporate established under the Architects (Private) Act of 1929, thus beginning a new page in the architectural history of Rhodesia. Never before have so many architects met together in Southern Rhodesia to discuss matters appertaining to their profession.

The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. D. MacGillivray, M.L.A., of Bulawayo, as President, and Mr. F. A. Jaffray, L.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., of Salisbury, as Vice-president of the Institute, with Messrs. W. D'Arcy Cathcart, F.R.I.B.A., S. A. Cowper, M.C., F.I.A.A., J. R. Hobson, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., J. D. Robertson, L.R.I.B.A., and W. J. Whitesides, A.R.I.B.A., as members of the Council. Mr. E. Pallett, F.I.A.A. was elected as the honorary secretary and registrar of the Institute.

The new council will shortly take over from the Inaugural Board appointed by the Government, and the Institute will then manage its affairs under the Architects Act and the regulations drawn up by the Inaugural Board. The Board is to be highly commended upon the results of their labours. Its regulations, which have now become law, have been described by competent authorities as being most comprehensive and efficient.

On 14 July the architects entertained the Colonial Secretary and members of the Inaugural Board to dinner at the Grand Hotel.

The toast of "The King," proposed by the Institute's new President and heartily responded to, was followed by "The Government," proposed by Mr. Whitesides, who explained how the Government had sympathetically taken up the architects' request for the registration of architects and had passed the Architects (Private) Act, 1929. He coupled with the toast the name of the Colonial Secretary, who was closely associated with the administration of the Act.

In reply, Mr. W. M. Leggate (Colonial Secretary) pointed out that had the Government not considered the Act good and very necessary in the interests of the country, the measure would not have been made law. He showed how the development of civilisation was closely interwoven with the development of architecture, as portrayed by the gigantic and magnificent buildings which remain as relics of the ancient nations of the world at the zenith of their civilised development.

Rhodesian architects to-day were erecting many fine buildings compared with the buildings erected in the early days of the country. This was all to the credit of Rhodesian architects, and was significant of the progress Rhodesia was making at the present day.

Mr. J. A. Cope Christie, F.R.I.B.A., proposed the toast of "The Inaugural Board." Major R. H. Everett, C.B.E., chairman of the Board, replied and commended the rather unusual action of the architectural profession of Rhodesia who, when drafting their Bill, made the provision that the regulations which would govern them under their Act should be drawn up by a board selected by the Government, the majority of whom need not be members of the architectural profession. Thus public interests were safeguarded as well as the interests of the profession.

Captain W. E. Thomas, M.C., B.A., LL.B., also responded to the toast.

Mr. J. R. Hobson, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., proposed "Our Guests," to which Mr. Leggate and Major R. H. Everett, C.B.E., replied, while Captain Thomas proposed "The New Institute."

The newly-appointed President of the Institute, Mr. MacGillivray, replied, calling attention to the splendid spirit of unity and good fellowship existing between all members of the profession throughout Rhodesia, which had enabled Rhodesian architects to forge ahead and establish themselves comparatively early in the country's career of national responsibility, thereby avoiding the unfortunate jealousy and handicapping prejudices which had grown up between the architectural profession and many of its associated professions in the older countries of the Empire.

Having obtained the recognition sought for, it was incumbent upon the architects of Rhodesia to see that the true spirit of honour and integrity which inspired the founding of the new Institute was strictly maintained and further developed in all future activities of the profession.

The new Vice-president, Mr. Jaffray, also briefly responded. He proposed "The Retiring President of the late Institute," Mr. Cathcart, F.R.I.B.A., who replied.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

21 July 1930.

R.I.B.A. PREMISES COMPETITION: APPOINTMENT OF JURY OF ASSESSORS.

The Council unanimously approved the list of the Jury of Assessors prepared and recommended by the President.

The names of the Assessors are:—

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F.]
Dr. Percy Worthington, F.S.A. [F.]
Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.]
Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.]
Mr. Charles H. Holden [F.]

THE R.I.B.A. (HENRY JARVIS) STUDENTSHIP AT THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, 1930.

The Board of Architectural Education reported that in the competition for this Studentship, conducted at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, two students, Mr. D. C. McDonald and Mr. A. V. Nunn, were placed first, and that, as a matter of urgency, they had approved the division of this Studentship of £50 between the two students, £25 being awarded to Mr. D. C. McDonald and £25 to Mr. A. V. Nunn.

THE R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE.

It was decided, on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, to appoint the Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference as an ex-officio member of the Maintenance Scholarships Committee.

THE NEW R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS.

It was formally reported to the Council that the Privy Council had approved the new R.I.B.A. Bye-laws.

REVISION OF BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The London Building Acts Committee reported that a Conference had been held with representatives of the other bodies interested in the revision of building regulations, and that it was hoped to arrange a deputation to the Minister of Health at an early date.

The London Building Acts Committee were empowered to act on behalf of the Council in this matter during the

recess and to take such action as might be necessary in making any representations or submitting any joint report as might be agreed upon by the bodies concerned to the Ministry of Health and the L.C.C.

THE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

It was decided, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, to amend the first paragraph of Clause 3 of the Code of Professional Practice to read as follows:—

"An Architect must not advertise nor offer his services by means of circulars or otherwise."

REVISION OF R.I.B.A. SCALE OF CHARGES.

The revised Scale of Charges, as recommended by the Special Committee on the Scale of Charges and the Practice Standing Committee, was provisionally approved, and will, subject to the terms of Bye-law 38, be submitted for ratification at the Council Meeting on 20 October.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of July, 1930, the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

- ABBEY: GEOFFREY, 4 Victoria Square, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- ALLAN: ALFRED EASTON, 39 Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
- ALLEYN: JUSTICE HENRY, Highlands, Shiplake, Oxon.
- ATKINSON: WALTER WARNE, 71 Corinne Road, Tufnell Park, N.19.
- BAILEY: THOMAS AUBREY, "Elberfield," 24 Belmont Road, West Green, N.15.
- BALL: BASIL CURETON, 53 Hunton Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
- BANNISTER: EDWARD JAMES THOMAS, 21 Castle Road, Grays, Essex.
- BOOTH: FREDERICK HARRY, "Sunnyside," Sawmills, nr. Ambergate, Derby.
- BOTT: DORIS MAY, 35 St. Aldates, Oxford.
- BRETT: REYNOLDS KEEN, Anglebay, Colehill, Wimborne, Dorset.
- BRIGGS: OLIVE GERTRUDE VERNON, 29 Antrim Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- CAMPBELL: HUGH JOHN, 49 Mill Street, Montrose, Angus.
- CARTER: RICHARD, Thistles, Tilmore, Petersfield, Hants.
- COLT: CHARLES FRANCIS, Bethersden, nr. Ashford, Kent.
- DALLAS: HORMAZDIAR NANSHIRWAN, Kathoke Lodge, 116 Main Road, Dadar, Bombay, India.
- D'AVOINE: PIERRE AVICENNA, 3 Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, India.
- DODD: DUNCAN MIDDLETON, 1 Saint Domingo Grove, Liverpool.
- DUFFY: ARTHUR RICHARD, 32, Lancaster Road, Birkdale, Southport.
- EARDLEY: IVAN, Broadways, Sneyd Avenue, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
- ELLIS: GORDON, 26 Ruabon Road, Didsbury, Manchester.
- ELVINS: CHARLES FRANCIS, "Shirley," Cross Deep, Twickenham, Middlesex.
- FERNANDES: JOHN BERCHMANS, 58 Khotra's Oart, Girgaum, Bombay, India.
- FISH: HENRY, 55 High Street, Aldgate, E.C.3.
- FOX: JOHN MICHAEL, Burnham House, Newport, Barnstaple.
- FOX: RICHARD HENRY, Hill Farm, Aldcliffe, Lancaster.
- FURNESS: MARTIN DUMVILLE, 12a, The Villas, Palmers Green, N.
- FYFE: CLARKE, Traquair Place, Wishaw, Scotland.
- GAUNT: ALBERT WILLIAM, 54 South Panicle, Pudsey, Leeds.
- GEAR: ARTHUR HENRY, 12 St. David's Place, Park Road, Hendon, Middlesex, N.W.4.
- HAMP: ESTHER MARY, 19 Russell Road, Kensington, W.14.
- HILL: DONALD ROBERT, "Lorraine," Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton.
- HILTON: JOHN ROBERT, 10 Eastbury Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
- HODGSON: JOHN ERNEST, 15 Meredyth Road, Barnes, S.W.13.
- HOLGATE: JOHN WILLIAM HILTON, 53 Redgrave Street, Oldham, Lancs.
- HUGHES: NORMAN CEDRIC, "Chinth," Enbrook, Wokingham, Berkshire.
- HUNT: WILLIAM THOMAS, 89, All Souls Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.10.
- HURST: JAMES, 25 Woodland Ravine, Scarborough, Yorks.
- JENSEN: ROLF ARTHUR, 20 Gordon Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
- KAHAWITA: DON WILFRED RICHARD, c/o B. Pacchierotti, Via Adige 39, Roma 36, Italy.
- KEEBLE: HERBERT VICTOR, 36 Milton Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
- LAIDLER: GAVIN GRAHAM, 6 Osborne Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- LEE: FREDERICK CECIL BRIGGS HARDS, "Ormsby," Raleigh Drive, Esher, Surrey.
- LOMAX: RICHARD FRANKLIN, 30 Tillotson Road, N.9.
- MINSHALL: MERLIN THEODORE, 9 Melbury Road, Kensington, W.14.
- MITCHELL: ALLAN HAWTHORN, 32 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.2.
- MORENA: NGSHIR BURJORJI, 16 Bhivandivala Terrace, Dhobi Lalao, Bombay, India.
- NISBET: ARTHUR GEORGE, 3 Meldrum Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
- OWYMAN: ROSCOE HERBERT, 18 Grove Park Gardens, London, W.4.
- PALMER: NORMAN, 103 Holmhurst Road, Woodseats, Sheffield.
- PALMER: RALPH COLCHESTER, "Leydendene," Vicarage Gardens, Clacton-on-Sea.
- PRIOR: ALFRED JEFFERIES, 11 Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.15.
- ROSS: IAIN PARK, School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
- SANDERS: GEORGE THOMAS BALE, "Rosaleigh," Kings Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex.
- SCHOFIELD: JAMES, 8 Emerald Cottages, Holcombe Brook, nr. Bury, Lancs.
- TARRANT: GEORGE VICTOR, Eastfield, Wentworth, Virginia Water, Surrey.
- UREN: REGINALD HAROLD, c/o Architectural Association, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
- WALKER: VIOLET GERTRUDE, 46 Hill Top Road, Oxford.
- WALKER: WILLIAM CAIE, Elsinore, 261 Victoria Road, Aberdeen.
- WALLACE: ALASTAIR FREW, Solsgirth, Kirkintilloch.
- WEEKES: MARGARET, "Fernleigh," Fernleigh Road, Plymouth.
- WEST: RONALD EDWARD, 66 Lock Road, Ham, Surrey.
- WILLIAMS: ARTHUR LLEWELYN, 3 Baladenlyn Terrace, Nantlle, Pen-y-groes, Caernarvonshire, N. Wales.
- YOUNG: RICHARD ARTHUR, 81 London Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

July 1930.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from the 9th to 17th July, 1930.

Of the 99 candidates examined 46 passed (8 in Part 1 only) and 53 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:—

Harold Billiards, Lionel Bintley, Frank Ivor Bowden, Thomas Burrington, Reginald William Gase Cooper, Wilfred Shimmin Corlett, Horace Charles Couldrick, Ernest Edwin Davis, Bhicaji Edulji Doctor (*Part 1 only*), Harold Harper Ellis, Henry Collingwood Farmer, George Ford, Hugh Hubbard Ford, Kenneth William Furneaux Harris, James Stanley Hartley (*Distinction in Thesis*), Percy Pithie Henderson, Robert Charles Hamilton Hinton, Stanley Allen Hurden, Alan Connor Johnston, Vincent Alphonsus Jolley, William Charles Kemp, Albert William Royal Kendrick (*Part 1 only*), Geoffrey Montague Kingsford, Gerald Auguste Charles Lacoste, Alexander Hodge Livingstone (*Part 1 only*), David Francis Lumley, Hedley Bernard Marshall, Matthew Maybury, Frank Mellor, Harold Mileson (*Part 1 only*), Amnon Vivien Pilichowski (*Part 1 only*), Franklin Murray Polson, Arthur John Rea, Israel Schultz, Robert White Sherwin (*Part 1 only*), Alfred Smith, John James Smith, Stephen Frederic Edmund Soper, Eric Thompson, Jack Ransom Tolson, William Leslie Twigg, Alfred Underhill (*Part 1 only*), Olwen Vaughan, Lesslie Kenyon Watson, Siriol Williams, Aaron Writer (*Part 1 only*).

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from the 9th to 15th July.

Of the 22 candidates examined, 11 passed (1 in Part 1 only) and 11 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Frederick Reginald Elleray, Robert Oliver Harris, William Thomas Lloyd, Arthur Peel, Walter Clarence Pertee, George Frederick Rowe, Cyril James Tomkins, Hubert Locksley Waugh, Francis Howard Hippisley Webb, Wilfrid Hurford Wingate, William Worrall (*Part 1 only*).

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on the 15th and 17th July, 1930. Of the 63 candidates examined 50 passed and 13 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Francis Keith Aitken, William George Deane Anderson, Syed Ali Asghar, Charles Sherlock Bevan, John William Bishop, Stephen Ernest Dykes Bower, Margaret Brash Brodie, Percy Graham Budgen, David Rodney Burles, Leslie Arthur Chackett, Margaret C. Challen, Herbert George Coulter, Morton John Heddell Cowie, George Leslie Cruickshank, Daniel Michael Duggan, John Homery Folkes, Eric Godfrey Gardner, Robert Claude Gifford, Norman Douglas Good, Fergus Colesworthey Gregor Grant, Annie Elizabeth Hall, Peter John Blundell Harland, Richard Frederick Henniker, Douglas William Innes, William Dalton Ironside, Geoffrey Hart Jackson, Herbert Jackson, Lawrence Edward King, Him Sau Luke, Geoffrey James Monro, Douglas Eric Nightingale, John Verney Nisbet, Richard Meroyn Noad, William John Arthur Osburn, John William Parr, Hamish Noble Paterson, Edward Playne, William James Reith, Leonard Francis Richards, James Rattray Riddell, Charles

Alexander Rose, Maung Tun Sein, Robert Barney Jack Selby, Marion Mitchell Shaw, Norman Stephen, James Alan Stewart, Carl August Emil Thatcher, William Caie Walker, John Craven Wilson, Francis Reginald Stevens Yorke.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS, MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1930.

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final and Special Examinations held in May, June and July, 1930, have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. (exclusive of postage).

R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION : INDIA

The R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India have arranged to hold the R.I.B.A. Final Examination in Bombay from 29 October to 6 November 1930. The last day for receiving applications, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is the 3rd October.

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND THE EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, and the Examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on 15, 16 and 17 October 1930.

The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s. is 24 September.

Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS

The works submitted by candidates for the R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, from Friday, 19 September, to Tuesday, 30 September 1930, inclusive. The exhibition will be open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.)

The Scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of all forms of construction and are tenable at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the Examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Notices

REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES.

The attention of members is called to the draft revised Scale of Professional Charges which is enclosed with this number of the JOURNAL.

This draft has been prepared by the Special Committee on the Scale of Charges which was appointed for the purpose in April 1927. It has been the subject of consideration at two General Meetings of the Institute, and has

been considerably amended as the result of the criticisms and suggestions put forward at those meetings and subsequently. The draft has now received the approval of the Practice Standing Committee and the Council.

In accordance with Bye-law 38, the Council give notice that the revised Scale will be formally approved by them at their meeting on 20 October 1930, subject to consideration of any further comments or criticisms which may be received from members. Such comments or criticisms should, in accordance with the above-mentioned Bye-law, be submitted within fourteen days of the date of issue of this JOURNAL.

LONDON BUILDING ACTS COMMITTEE. SANITARY BY-LAWS.

Notice has been published by the London County Council that certain revised by-laws were allowed by the Minister of Health on 21 August 1930.

These revised by-laws will have an important bearing on the planning and cost of hotels and large commercial buildings, as they permit the construction of internal water closets, artificial lighting and ventilation being substituted for the external window required by the previous regulations.

Copies of the by-laws can be purchased from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.1, or through any bookseller, price 4d.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A. THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 1 December 1930, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday 27 September 1930.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (c) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

WILLIAM H. HAMLYN,

Hon. Sec. R.I.B.A., Salaried Members' Committee.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER USERS.

Members are reminded that the National Association of Water Users, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented, exists for the purpose of protecting the interests of consumers.

Members who experience difficulties with water companies, etc., in connection with fittings are recommended to seek the advice of the Association. The address of the Association is 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Competitions

BANGOR (CO. DOWN) LAY-OUT OF SEA-FRONT.

The Bangor (Co. Down) Borough Council invite architects and town planners to submit, in open competition, designs for the lay-out of the sea-front in the Borough.

Assessor : Professor Patrick Abercrombie, M.A. [F.].

Premiums : £150 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs extended to 1 October 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Milliken, Town Clerk, Borough Council Offices, Bangor, Co. Down. Deposit £1 1s.

BURTON-ON-TRENT : PROPOSED COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The Burton-on-Trent Local Education Authority invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Council School for approximately 800 children, to be erected on a site in Clarence Street.

Assessor : Mr. H. T. Buckland [F.].

Premiums : £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 October 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. L. E. Burgess, Secretary and Director of Education, Education Offices, Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent. Deposit £1.

CAERNARVON : INNER HALL AT THE PAVILION.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

GUILDFORD : PROPOSED CATHEDRAL.

The Guildford Cathedral Committee invite architects who have been engaged in the building of cathedrals or churches to submit drawings and illustrations of their works ; or a design for a cathedral. Not more than three sets of drawings may be sent, all to be contained in one large portfolio. Architects who have not been engaged in the actual execution of such works, but have studied

and designed ecclesiastical buildings, may submit similar portfolios of drawings or designs.

The Committee, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A. [F.], will select a limited number of architects for the Final Competition, who will each receive Five Hundred guineas, whether the design is accepted or not, but the Committee will be free to accept or reject any or all of such designs.

Portfolios must be sent in on or before 30 November 1930, addressed to The Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey, The Diocesan Office, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Guildford.

LIVERPOOL: DEVELOPMENT OF SITE.

The General Building Syndicate, Ltd., invite architects to submit, in open competition, schemes for the development of a site at Liverpool fronting St. John's Lane, Queen Square and Roe Street.

Assessor: Mr. Duncan A. Campbell [F.].

Premiums: £250, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 30 October 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, General Building Syndicate, Ltd., 36, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

Members' Column

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

A FULLY qualified assistant aged 30-35, unmarried, wanted for an architect's office in India, 3 years' engagement with prospect of Partnership ultimately, if satisfactory. Salary Rs.800 - , 900 - and 1,000 - per mensem. First class passage paid with half pay on voyage. Principal may be interviewed in London.—Apply with copies of recent testimonials to Box 2370, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT ARCHITECT capable of taking charge of Drawing Office required by a firm of European Architects with an extensive practice in India. A bachelor, age not more than 35, physically fit, good draughtsman, and with practical knowledge of construction is required. Public School man and A.R.I.B.A. preferred. First-class passage out and return on completion of agreement. Five years' agreement in first place, salary Rs.700, Rs.700, Rs.800, Rs.850, Rs.900 per mensem, plus motor-cycle allowance of Rs.50 - per mensem. (Present value of Rupee about 1s. 6d.). Applicants should supply full particulars of training and experience to Box 9,830, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. GRAYSON AND BARNISH, F.F.R.I.B.A., have changed their address to 58 Rodney Street, Liverpool. Telephone No. Royal 1976.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., age 34, having extensive London general experience, partly in private practice, desires position of responsibility as senior assistant with view to partnership. London or Home Counties. Capital available. Reply Box 2897, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ROME Scholar with considerable experience and imagination seeks responsible appointment or partnership at home or abroad.—Apply Box No. 1690, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. desires to purchase a partnership in a well-established provincial practice, preferably in the south of England.—Box 2270, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

FELLOW, recently retired from large practice, disliking inactivity, is desirous of meeting busy architect to discuss possible working arrangement with benefit to both parties. Capital available. Would welcome even a temporary arrangement—preferably in the country or abroad.—Apply Box No. 1790, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP OR PRACTICE WANTED.

YOUNG Associate, with small practice in London, chiefly domestic, is desirous of obtaining a partnership or purchasing an established practice in London or South-Eastern district. Capital available. Apply Box No. 1160, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE firm of Prentice and Floderer, 9 Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, being dissolved as from 1 August 1930, Mr. R. R. Prentice, F.R.I.B.A., continues practice at the same address, completing the works of the above-mentioned firm.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE partnership between William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., and M. M. Ochterlony, of 2 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, has been dissolved. Meanwhile each will carry on business at the same address.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED.

SHARE of two large, light, furnished rooms in modern office building, Piccadilly. Heat, light, cleaning, share of clerk. Inclusive £5 per month. Reply Box 1690, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION offered in members' office, including small room, Charing Cross. Phone, messages, etc.—Apply Box 3070, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Insurance Department).

HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME (for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross
" " in excess of " 5½ " "

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

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